Hamburg, 7 August 1977 Sixteenth Year - No. 799 - By air

he twelfth round of MBFR talks in

L Vienna has adjourned for its sum-

mer recess. The troop cut talks have

For over a year Nato delegations have

tried to induce the Soviet Union, Poland,

Czechoslovakia and the GDR to discuss

why Western estimates of Warsaw Pact

troop strength in the countries concern-

ed differ so substantially from the figure

Western sources estimate the man-

power of land forces stationed in the

GDR. Poland and Czechoslovakia to

total 962,000, whereas the Soviet Union

The Soviet figure is only marginally higher than the 805,000 men stationed

in this country, Belgium and Holland -

Western countries in which troop cuts

The West, however, reckons that the

East bloc has 171,000 more troops sta-

tioned in its sector of Central Europe

The Bonn government is known to be

than Nato in its corresponding sector.

IN THIS ISSUE

Enlargement of the Common Market

will impose economic strains

Millions lost in evaded tax

by work done 'on the side'

Common Market chiefs

Spectre of protectionism alarms

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

EMPLOYMENT

reckons the true figure is 791,000.

claimed by the Kremlin.

been in progress for four years now.

Variety is the spice of life for most youngsters today

hat is different about young peo-ple today? Do they in fact differ are different," the Youth Report opines, that much from their elder brothers and sisters? They certainly seem to think so

"Young people today are head and shoulders above their predecessors," says Klaus, a sixteen-year-old schoolboy. "When grown-ups start going on about how things used to be, I invariably think how stupid they must have been. You wouldn't have caught me doing things like that."

And Doris, aged 17, reckons: "We are entirely different from young people twenty years ago. I would hate to have been around twenty years ago in the grim post-war years when people had entirely different problems, of course." Doris is a traince white collar worker.

These two youngsters stand for many who make no bones about their rejection of traditional patterns of thought and hand-me-down modes of behaviour and conduct.

They are quoted in Jugendreport, a survey of attitudes among young people conducted by the Youth Research Institute, Munich, edited by Dr Hermann Sand and Kurt H. Lanz and published by Adolf Bonz Verlag, Stuttgart, at 19.80 deutschmarks.

The 220-page Youth Report summarises the conclusions of a number of surveys conducted among today's youngsters. Its compilers' stated aim is to supply new information about the younger generation and to help to contribute towards a better understanding of young

The report was commissioned both by government agencies and by private en-

The Munich pollsters conducted their surveys in one of two ways. They held group discussions with six or eight youngsters in one age group. They also held in-depth interviews with individual youngsters.

In all, more than 1.500 interviews were conducted with fourteen- to 29year-olds by random sample in each and every Bonn Bundestag constituency.

Yet the polisters do not claim that their survey is in any way comprehensive. It may be based on random sample interviews held all over the country, but all they do claim is that it reveals basic patterns here and there.

"Not only views about young people

but more in the manner of a breezy introduction to the subject than as a claim allegedly backed by empirical data.

On the whole young people are optimistic. Seventy-seven per cent of youngsters questioned reckoned variety was the spice of life.

As for the subjects that particularly interest young people, especially girls and young women, manufacturers of consumer goods will probably breathe a sigh of relief to learn that sex or politics no longer hold pride of place. All told, younger members of the female sex are mainly interested in fashion.

Forty-two per cent of sixteen- to 29year-old girls and women consider the vagaries of fashion and the ups and downs of hemlines and the rag trade to be of prime importance.

The topics that come next in order of importance are education, with 35 per cent, furnishing, with thirty per cent, social issues, with 27 per cent, and politics, which commands a mere 21 percent interest.

"I should like to have a good job and later to marry and have children," says fifteen-year-old Cordula, who still goes to school

This is what most youngsters hope to get out of life: personal freedom, good money, satisfying work and a happy fa-

The revolutionary element is conspicuous by its absencce, and as for the generation conflict, everyone admits that there is such a thing, but the overwhelming majority of young people reckons that the gap between the generations is not too wide to be bridged.

Ninety per cent of fourteen- to twenty-year-olds reckon bridges can be built and tend to feel sorry for their elders rather than aggressive towards them. "There is no changing them," children say of their parents with a shake of their heads, "so they will just have to stay as they are."

What this amounts to in practice is that young people, far from being rebellious, are prepared to agree with their elders for the sake of peace and quiet and in order to get on at work and keep the family reasonably happy.

This attitude certainly seems typical of today's youngsters, who while they are prepared to admit that they do not

Female auto mechanics are still rare birds in many countries and Petra, 17, is only by third girl in the Federal Republic of Germany successfully to complete by apprenticeship as a coachbuilder. She served two and a half years in her father's gang before taking her exams alongside 26 male apprentices — and coming top of the date But she now plans to set her cap at further education with a view to becoming

always agree with their parents and teachers and bosses are willing, in the final analysis, to come to terms even though they may not see eye to eye.

It seems only yesterday that young people were up in arms against elder persons. Take, for instance, the slogan: 'Trust no one over thirty." So times surehave changed over the past ten or fifteen years.

Who is responsible for the change? Opinion leaders - a somewhat vague category. They can, of course, be individuals, and from all walks of life. One youngster in fourteen reckons he or she exercises influence on friends and acquaintances.

More often than not, however, opinions are led by the media. Young people are particularly avid consumers of radio, for instance. Surprisingly enough, however, they also attach a fair amount of importance to their daily paper.

Sixty-four per cent of the over-seventeens regularly read a daily newspaper.

Yet some of the assumptions on which the Youth Report is based come as more of an eye-opener, about the polisters than about young people. Work, unlike politics, is a topic that interests young people," the survey claims, for instance,

The Munich pollsters go on to list improvements in vocational training facilities, job safeguards and shopfloor participation in management as specific

(Photo: Hans-Dieter Kulu) issues that interest most young people very much.

Young people are not unduly interest ed in topics such as the relationship be tween management and the unions a entrepreneurial behaviour patterns, the survey adds. These, the authors maintain are issues too abstract for youngsters to

from a shortfall of theory themselves a this point. They could hardly have vered wider of the mark. If job selective and safeguards are not political issue

If theoretical issues as outlined by the pollsters are regarded by most your people as too abstract, the reason could just possibly be that not the subject matter but the choice of words was le

"Can everyone in this country make to the job he or she wants by dint of hard work?" the youngsters were asked Fortyfive per cent said yes, 55 iper cent

was not the case also reckon it is high time something, was done about it.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 July 1977)



bother worrying about.

They then go on to explain whyunwittingly, perhaps. "Who would can to say whether the younger generation is going to come off best if it is allowed a sny in its elders' debates on willied

The pollsters would seem to sufic

The majority of those who felt ibis Wolf Scheller

MOTORING Psychological tests can help errant drivers keep their licences

> LANGUAGE Linguists' congress discusses problems of dialect speakers

OUR WORLD 'We don't want pity', say thalidomide teenagers

discussing with its allies the possibility of a new political move aimed at bringing the MBFR talks to an initial conclu-

sion. An outcome of some kind or other in Vienna is felt to be particularly desirable now that the Sait talks are unlikely to come to further fruition for some time.;

Bonn has no intention of departing from agreed Nato policy, however. Chancelior Schmidt stipulated negotiations "on the basis of East-West parity,

equal security for both sides and collective defence of the West."

MBFR talks have proved

their worth

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

. It is, perhaps, worth noting that Helmut Schmidt refers to parity and equal security on an East-West basis, but to the collective principle solely with regard to Nato.

What is more, the Foreign Office is on record as stating that symbolic cuts are out of the question. So the government evidently has no intention of acting on Willy Brandt's recommendation of last winter to start with symbolic cuts as a prelude to cuts in national armed

Indeed, the West is only prepared to negotiate collective ceilings to its armed forces, leaving the size of national armed forces to be decided by Nato within whatever overall limits are agreed and not on the basis of any commitment undertaken towards the Soviet Union.

Herr Schmidt is determined to ensure that the Soviet Union is not entitled by the terms of troop cut agreements to any kind of say in the minutiae of Nato

He also refers to parity and equal security, meaning that the West's objective at the Vienna troop cut talks will continue to be a reduction of troop strengths in Central Europe in such a way as to ensure that US, Soviet and national armed forces in the countries concerned will eventually total 700,000 on each side as currently envisaged by

So where parity and collective prin-



(Cartoon: Candea/Rheinische Post)

ciples are concerned, Bonn's latest proposals consitute nothing basically new.

Contrary to the impression the MBFR talks may have conveyed, conferences of this kind are more than a more attempt to negotiate terms of reference for troop strength, firepower, training facilities and geostrategic considerations with a view to agreeing on cuts.

The principal objective is a political consideration: agreement on certain principles of security and order so as to keep the East-West conflict manageable.

Mutual renunciation of the use of force is to be underpinned by a voluntary renunciation of the wherewithal with which supremacy might be exercised. This would constitute a measure of political detente.

Thus parity is not just important in a

quantitive, military context; it also has political ramifications. It is a matter of accepting the presence and existence of the adversary and accepting, in lieu of peace, at least an armistice as a permanent condition of world affairs.

To what extent does the Soviet Union appreciate either the justification of this Vestern demand or the West's determination to see it accepted?

For years Russia refused to see the point, insisting on troop cuts that ensured continued Soviet predominance. Suddenly, last summer, Mr Brezhnev

changed the Soviet tune. He published East bloc figures purporting to show that troop strengths in Central Europe are virtually equal and claimed that approximate parity was al-

ready established. May we take this to mean that the Soviet Union has at least accepted the principle of parity? This alone would be at least partial progress, although an explanation of the missing 170,000 men is

still not forthcoming. Have the Vienna talks been worthwhile from the West's point of view? Are they worth continuing? The answer to these questions is not necessarily to be

found in Vienna. The MBFR talks have certainly proved useful to Nato, putting paid to what, only a few years ago, was the imminent risk of unilateral troop cuts by Nato

countries. US Congressional opinion is no longer hell-bent on pulling US troops out of Europe, and public opinion in other European countries is no longer as

It the Vienna talks were to have accomplished no more than to forestall the unliateral withdrawal of a single brigade the diplomats' expenses would have been money well spent.

Whether or not the final outcome is greater security for both sides remains to be seen, but if it does so it will have been by means of insistence on both parity and the collective principle. Gunther Gillessen

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitun für Deutschland, 28 July 1977

Bonn and Tokyo plan to intensify and institutionalise their economic policy ties. Economic Affairs Minister Hans Friderichs announced in Frankfurt on his return from a two-week tour of

Friderichs: Closer ties with Japan

Japan, Australia and New Zealand. Regular meetings will, he stated, be held at senior civil servant level. Herr Friderichs was particularly gratified to be able to report this progress because, as he noted, ties with Japan are "slightly underdeveloped" in comparison with the close links within the European Community and with the United States.

Referring to Japan's periodic tendency to be somewhat aggressive in its export policies and to the subsequent inclination on the part of European countries to ward off Japanese exports by resorting to protectionist measures, Herr Friderichs reckoned he had succeeded in impressing on his Japanese hosts that they share responsibility for the free world trade they advocate and ought not to upset the boat and provide others with an opportunity of resorting to protec-

Herr Friderichs stressed that the Ja-

Suddenische keltung

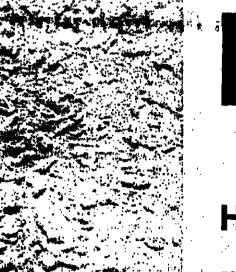
panese government is willing to step up imports and called on firms in this country to pay greater attention to the Japanese market. Household equipment and high-grade furniture ought, he noted, to sell well in Japan. The Minister expressed satisfaction

with the course of his energy talks in Australia, which is an interesting prospective partner for this country in view of its proven deposits of uranium ore, He reckoned to have outlined clearly

this country's viewpoint and to be "not dissatisfied" with the outcome.

He did not mention a direct link between uranium supplies and Australia's talks with the EEC, which are due to begin in October, Australia, Herr Friderichs noted, is keen to improve its access to the Common Market, and this issue is regarded as a major one there.

(Süddeutsche Zeltung, 1 August 1977)





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resentative democracy.

are the order of the day, one needs a

displaceable mass with which to create

majorities. But in the pro and contra of

plebiscites such moderate elements

In the final analysis the question of

why its Policy Review Committee came

up with the plebiscite idea right out of

the blue is one which the FDP will have

There is undeniably some justification

for raising the question. Citizens' action

groups are on the move, discontent with

widespread feeling that our rulers are

would certainly go to the wall.

to work out for itself.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Enlargement of the Common Market will impose economic strains

For months Spain has been expected to apply for Common Market membership, yet now it has finally done so the news still comes as something of a

The element of surprise may, of course, have been no more than that Spain's EEC membership bid was not anticipated before autumn or even towards the end of the year.

But the response certainly sheds light on the view of membership applications taken by Common Market officials in

Officially the EEC is all smiles, cordially welcoming would-be members; beneath the surface, and concealed only with difficulty, the prevailing sentiment is one of scepticism.

The Spanish Cabinet decided on 26 July to submit its formal entry bld, increasing to three the number of EEC membership applications that are currently in the pipeline.

Portugal applied last spring to join the European Community, while Greece, which was first off the mark, is busy negotiating terms with the Nine.

The nine members of the existing Common Market appear to have mixed feelings about the prospective enlargement of the EEC.

Politicians from Common Market countries who visit Madrid, Lisbon or Athens are quick to assure their hosts that they are all in favour of accession. Indeed, they even convey the impression

of being overjoyed at the very prospect. Back home such statements are couched in substantially more cautious language, while individual Cabinet Ministers would no longer deny for a moment that they have the gravest mis-

There can be no mistaking the EEC's dilemma. Spain, Greece and Portugal, having parted company with dictatorial regimes, are progressing towards dem-

The Common Market, although still primarily an economic community, is increasingly trying to step up political cooperation and thus coming to take po-

Would-be new members all have a twofold objective, They hope that EEC membership will contribute towards political stability at home while proving economically advantageous at the same

The snag is, however, that all three countries, albeit to a varied extent, are not yet economically in a position to join the EEC as it now stands.

Yet for political reasons the major Common Market countries repeatedly declared their readiness to support the stored democracy, and they can hardly renege on these undertakings now.

Besides, the Common Market is not an exclusive club. Article 237 of the Treaty of Rome stipulates that any European country is entitled to apply for membership.

So it is no longer a matter of whether Spain, Greece and Portugal may join the EEC. but of how they may best do so. given the misgivings that have already been aired.

There is, for instance, anxiety lest the

Nine anticipate even greater complications when not nine, but twelve Minis-

ters, are expected to reach a consensus. With agreement already limited to the lowest common denominator, further dilution would seem more than likely, so the Benelux countries are calling for the introduction of majority voting in the Council of Ministers prior to any further expansion of the EEC.

Majority voting, however, is an unlikely prospect as yet. None of the leading Common Market countries have the slightest inclination to allow themselves to be outvoted in the EEC.

Britain and France have siways made great play with their sovereignty, yet not even Bonn is prepared to forfeit sovereignty to this extent, much though this country may convey the impression that it might be willing to do so.

Bonn has financial reasons for taking good care to ensure that there is no departure from the principle of unanimity

Were this country to agree to majority voting it would no doubt before long be required to shoulder inordinate financial burdens, since the others would have no

iming has always been one of the

L Soviet Union's fortes when political

decisions are in the offing and never

more so than in inviting military ob-

servers to attend manoeuvres in the

Carpathian mountains from 12 to 16

Unlike this country and other Wes-

tern States who have extended an open

invitation to the other 34 countries rep-

resented at the CSCE talks in Helsinki,

the Soviet Union has limited invitations

to send observers to military manoeuvres

to a handful of Western and neutral

On this occasion the invitation was

extended to neutral Austria and Switzer-

land, non-aligned Yugoslavia and a mere

three Nato countries - the Federal Re-

It was the fourth time since Mr

Brezhnev signed the Helsinki accords

that the Soviet Union had given prior

notice of manoeuvies and the third time

observers were invited to attend, so the

The manoeuvres coincided with the

oreliminary talks leading up to the Bel-

grade review conference, and so far the

Soviet Union has not exactly conveyed

the impression that it is particularly

keen for the Belgrade conference to

how Moscow stands by the provisions of

ous the Kremlin is to abide by the Spirit

Last spring the Soviet Union an-

nounced its intention of holding man-

ceuvres somewhere in the USSR. Since

the location was not specified the inten-

tion can only have been to put a feather

in the Kremlin's cap in preparation for

Manoeuvres were also held in Soviet

the Beigrade conference.

prove a resounding success.

of Helsinki.

timing was definitely no coincidence.

public of Germany, Italy and France.

difficulty in agreeing on how to spend Bonn's money.

So it is valid to argue that enlargement of the Common Market would entail further dilution. Three new members with interests of their own would not only render further progress towards integration substantially more difficult; they would also hold up even fairly straightforward decisions.

A solution to this dilemma which is regularly mooted is that a distinction be made between vital issues and those of less pressing significance. In other words, unanimous decisions would no longer be required on minor issues.

But minor issues are not the problem, so this is hardly the answer, and institutional reforms seem destined to remain on the agenda as long as the current membership bids are in the pipeline.

The economic repercussions are a no less serious handicap. Of the three would-be new members of the EEC Spain has made the greatest progress in industrial development, but agriculture still accounts for an inordinately large slice of the Spanish economy.

As for Greece and Portugal, both are really developing countries that hardly belong to the club of industrialised

nations the current EEC may be said

In the industrial sector none of the three will be able to withstand competition from the big boys, so hard times lie

At present their home industries enjoy the protection afforded by tariff battien but these barriers will gradually be abo lished once Spain, Greece and Portugal join the Common Market.

Between Common Market countries there are no tariff barriers on industrial goods, but where the would-be new bon hope to gain is via unrestricted access to the common agricultural market.

This is a prospect which officials both n Brussels and in the various Common Market capitals view with anything by pleasurable anticipation.

Citrus fruits and wine are the princis il exports of the would-be newcoment the EEC. Both are grown in France at Italy too, but at far greater expense.

Spain, for instance, can undered France and Italy by forty per cent a average, so Paris and Rome are delamined to make the admission of Spin Greece and Portugal dependent on a thorough review of Common Agriculture ral Policy.

What they want is a more active lkliterranean policy; in other words, masures designed to render farmers in Southern Italy and the south of France more competitive.

Subsidies will thus be required with the Mediterranean countries arguing the seventy per cent of the EEC's agriculty ral fund is ploughed into "northern" as

Continued on page 5

West gets a peep at Soviet military manoeuvres

Karelia in June 1976 and observers from five neighbouring countries invited to attend. They just happened to coincide with a visit to Finland by Bonn President Walter Scheel, who as Foreign Minister had played a leading role in fostering detente and paving the way for the

The Soviet Union was able to kill two birds with one stone, demonstrating to Presidents Kekkonen and Scheel how seriously Moscow takes the recommendations embodied in the Helsinki accords and also reminding the Finns that the overwhelming Soviet military presence is but a stone's throw away.

This leaves only the first post-Helsinki Soviet announcement of intent to hold manoeuvres, which was made in respect of manoeuvres in the Caucasus in spring 1976 and entailed invitations to five neighbouring States to send observers.

These manoeuvres were probably announced beforehand because Nato had While the Yugoslavs announced their intention of recommending a wider already given notice to hold several manoeuvies and the Soviet Union had confidence" the Soviet Union took a no intention of allowing Nato to argue convenient opportunity of demonstrating that the Warsaw Pact, which had yet to follow suit, was dragging its feet on the Helsinki Agreement and how anxi-

"confidence-inspiring measures".

It had taken the East bloc more than two years at Helsinki to agree to advance notice of manoeuvres in the first place.

The West originally called for notification sixty days in advance of manocuvres involving divisional strength or more. The Soviet Union was only prepared to give five or six days' notice of manoeuvres involving a corps or more.

In July 1975 the two sides finally agreed on 21 days' notice of manocures involving 25.000 men or more. Countries with territory extending beyond by rope (Russia and Turkey, in other world are only required to notify others manoeuvres held within 250 kilomete of the nearest European country.

As for the balance of "confidence spiring measures" since undertaken, f seven Nato signatories of the Helsid Agreement have since given notification manoeuvres on thirteen occasion fewer than 25,000 men being involvi in seven instances.

Of the neutrals Yugoslavia has give advance notice of two manoeuvres, Swi den and Switzerland one each. The Swedes and Yugoslavs both chose to 10 tify others of manoeuvres involving fewer than 25,000 men under arms.

Of the Warsaw Pact countries the Soviet Union has notified other Euro pean countries of manoeuvres on for occasions, Hungary twice and Polant Siegried Löfflet

(Der Tagesspiegel, 27 July 1971)

The German Tribune-

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HOME AFFAIRS

Nuclear reactor case may go to **Supreme Court**

Administrative court judges in Münster are considering suspending further hearings over the construction of a fast breeder nuclear reactor in Kalkar on the lower Rhine, and handing the case over to the Federal Supreme Court. Their reason: the decision to build a nuclear power station was taken by the Executive and not by Parliament. The judges doubt whether the decision is compatible with the Basic Law, They will make their decision on 18 August.

letter from the Administrative A Court in Münster could make Parliamentary history. The people's representatives have always tried to control and watch over the government's actions, or at least that is their theoretical function.

It now looks as if the Federal Constitutional Court is going to force the federal and the state parliaments to start exerting the influence which they seem to have lost over the past few years.

Whether they like it or not, these parliaments are going to win back part of the influence which in recent years they have apathetically ceded to governments and ministerial bureaucracies.

At first glance the judges from Münster seem to be asking a simple question: do the regulations and procedures for allowing the construction of fast breeder reactors conform to constitutional-requirements?

But however it tackles its task, the Constitutional Court will hardly be able to avoid making a decision which will mean a basic shift in power between government and parliament.

It is highly unlikely that the judges of the Constitutional Court will not have to face this problem. True, the Münster judges have merely stated in a letter that they may refer the matter to the Karlsruhe court, but it would be illogical for them to abandon their intention at this stage. This is why one must read the letter from Münster very carefully.

The judges do not insist that parliament should give detailed scrutiny every application before granting permission for an atomic power station to be built. An entire society is making the qualitative leap into a new technology which could have millenial consequences. The judges criticise the fact that this decision has so far been a purely administrative one.

The apparently strongest objection to major parliamentary participation is not based on the parliamentarian's lack of expertise in the field. It is an objection to the principle of parliamentary politics in the (post) industrial age.

Polifical decision-making is deciding one wants something which according to the experts, will have certain consequences. The experts can merely prepare the ground for a decision, they cannot make the decision themselves. It is not a purely scientific conclusion, it is an existential question.

Democratic politics depend on the are too near the five per cent limit for principle that one can explain and make comprehensible the main criteria and the conditions which have led to a certain decision. The state of the state of the

When experts blandly claim that they alone are capable of judging whether their findings are correct, this is dogmatic, authoritarian elitism. It also means

that their findings as such do not yet provide a basis for political decision.

Political decision-making is not arriving at expert conclusions. It is evaluating such conclusions and expressing one's opinion on them.

Whether a decision is taken by ministerial or parliamentary politicians is not primarily a question of respective degrees of competence and expertise. It is a question of the role assigned to them by the constitution.

If one looks at the political functions which, traditionally, have quite clearly been exercised by parliament, there is no doubt that decisions of principle involving new technologies are the prerogative of parliament.

The antiquated categories of the division of power in a democracy are no longer a satisfactory means of combining executive with legislative functions. Governments nowadays do not merely enact laws which parliament has passed.

Both government and parliament have other functions. Together they both have what is known as government functions in Anglo-Saxon countries, though the distribution of these functions differs.

Even here, epoch-making decisions about a technology with considerable political implications are quite clearly the prerogative of parliament, in principle at least.

One cannot complain about the proliferation of Bürgerinitiativen (citizens' action groups), court intervention and decision-making by powerful lobbies and the same time disenfranchise parliament

ments themselves to recover the ground the have lost on questions of principle? Has not parliament enough opportunities of taking overall decisions which are prepared and discussed in its own committees and bodies?

The imminent constitutional judgement raises this question: should parliaments by their inaction allow functions which the constitution assigns to them to be taken from them?

The unlimited powers and empowerment laws are based on a false premise. They assume parliament is the owner of the functions the constitution has assigned to it, whereas in really it is only an executor or trustee. In fact parliament cannot actively or passively transmit its tasks to others, cannot abandon its functions to other decision-making bodies.

Once upon a time parliaments fought to gain power and influence. If it takes the Constitutional Court to remaind Parliament of its function and duty, then this throws an interesting light on the state of parliamentary politics in this Robert Leicht

(Stiddeutsche Zeitung, 29 July 1977)

Parties like these are so wide-ranging

iscussions about party programmes a provided great M. with confl.) of since. Genscher seeks always spell trouble these days. Big parties such as the CDU and the SPD even have to look on as fists fly and Trem a compromise grant I people get hurt; some hadly, ... within the FDP on the

that they invite this, kind of in-fighting It is preventative consider that Policy" Review Committee's draft pro-With a small party such as the FDP, gramme, is a demonstrative warning to his party colleagues. Genscher's motto is: discussion by all means, but be ready things are different, It cannot afford the luxury of major confrontations on po-licies and programmes. This could lead to, it going out of existence. The FPD to make compromises at the party condan san besin ference. He wants to go some way to reconcil-

somfort.
It is therefore understandable that ling the undeniable differences between party leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher has the Committee's draft programme and been trying hard to take some of the the Economic Committee's programme which has already been published. The sting out of the programme discussion which has been going on heatedly in the CDU/CSU has already set its sights on the weak spots in these draft propast few weeks.

His letter, which accompanied the grammes. In their eyes, two different

controversial issues

FDP wants plesbiscites for

Why the FDP should now decide to they come round wins. It seems arbitrary, a game of chance. 'Many Members of Parliament find again is a complete mystery. The third force is a typical product of indirect repthat there is an enormous gulf between the smooth professional system in Bonn and the simple life in their consti-Its only real chance of surviving as an tuencies. In Bonn they use the approinfluential political force is within the framework of parliaments and their priately high-powered language which they divest themselves of before going In a system where tactics and finesse

home at weekends. The question is whether the possibility of a plebiscite is the desired panacea for these unhappy developments. The FDP only wants referenda at the supraregional level. Citizens are to be given the opportunity to express their wishes. The legislature can then decide whether

the parties is increasing and there is a

not really aware of the people's concerns But things look different when one speculates on what would have happened if we had had plebiscites in the

The educational reforms would not have been so idiotically extreme, the judiciary would have been granted the right to use far more draconian measures against terrorism, there would have been no tax reform, co-determination would have remained an academic subject, and conscientious objectors would have had a far harder time of it.

The future of atomic anergy would probably look no bleaker than it does oday, but inflation might be a lot

In other words, taking positive and negative consequences and weighing them up against one another, we would hardly be much better off than we are today. On the other hand, such speculations do show that professional parliamentary politics do not really reflect the aspirations of the people. It follows laws which have about as much to do with the needs of the populace as Emily Post's "Etiquette" has to do with a healthy appelite.

Over the years, representative democracy has turned into a system in which everything is sewn up. Elections come and go, and the party riding high when

to grant them or not.

In the end this would only lead to a situation where parties would try to block unpopular measures by threatening referenda. The citizens, on the other hand, would soon tire of being a perpetual barometer of the mood of the peo-

The FDP wants to introduce binding referenda at the local level. It is difficult to see how impressive majorities are going to be obtained for local and parish-pump problems. The plebiscite at this level could soon lead to preposterous situations, especially as self-interest often distorts democratic reasoning at

Most important of all, it is questionable whether this would be a satisfactory means of ending the distillusionment with parliament. The questions for plebiscites and referenda would be formulated by politicians. The glass bead game would become a popular sport. Opinions which could not be formulated politically would be at a disadvantage and might not be heard at all.

The plebiscite is not the solution What might help is if parliament were more aware of the wishes of the people, if there were more feed-back. Perhaps primaries for the nomination of Members of Parliament would be a step in the right direction. FDP executive Verheugen suggested this recently.

The most important move in this direction would be if the Opposition could take its chance, break out of the consensus cartel of the professional politicians and present real alternatives. This is what our discontented citizens really want. Ludolf Herrmann

(Doutsche Zeitung, 29 July 1977)

parties have now emerged, both going under the name of FDP/ at all growns about t. The discussion will show whether the difference between the two programmes is really use great as (it appears) at the minment for whether it is really only a matter of yocabulary is seeing to most

coalition question were taken together, the situation could become applicate. Those in the patty, who want to move closer to the SPD and prolong the coals tion/will be in no mood for compromiser of the state of the contract

Herr Genscher will need all his tactical skill, and powers of leadership if he is to achieve the aim he has set himself; to give the liberals an unmistakeable programme which: would demonstrate the FDP's independence of both main parties.

(Bremer Nachrichten) 29 July 1977)



Similar concessions have been made

to Haag's fellow-prisoners. Roland

Mayer, for instance, is allowed to read "The Times" and the Italian "Corriere

della Sera" as well as the French papers

which are obviously highly thought of

in RAF circles. He has also been granted

tion: Gudrun Ensslin, Ingrid Schubert

prosecutor's documents.

M EMPLOYMENT

Millions lost in evaded tax by work done 'on the side'

No-one would suspect a tax fiddle behind the following advertisement in Hamburg's classified telephone directory: "IV repairs in your home at fixed

But the relevant guild and Hamburg's trade supervision authority have known about this operator for more than seven years - seven years in which the authorities and the Chamber of Trades have been bombarded with complaints from a disgruntled public.

The two men who operated this illegal business, however - a pastry chef and a semi-trained television technician remained undaunted by fines and a decree by the authorities prohibiting fur-

The ad in the classified directory is evidently paying off. When things got too hot in Hamburg they moved their business to a neighbouring state until there, too, the authorities latched on to them. This necessitated yet another

The trade association views such practices with growing resgnation, and the authorities bemoan their lack of staff, which makes it virtually impossible for them to exercise control.

This state of affairs has enabled another operator in the environs of Bremerhaven to pursue his profitable business for more than ten years.

By the beginning of this year he could look back on 160 houses that were erected by him - according to cautious estimates of the local Chamber of Trade. This has brought him an estimated profit of more than DM 3 mil-

His recipe is as simple as it is effective. He buys a building site and has the house designed by an approved architect who obtains the necessary planning permission from the authorities.

With this done he has no further trouble since the authorities do not check whether construction is carried out by a registered company.

Last February this entrepreneur was fined DM 20,000. But even so, it is uncertain whether he will ever have to actually fork out the money since he has appealed against the penalty.

It is obvious that one man alone cannot cope with such a flow of orders and make a profit to the tune of millions of

As a result, the big operators hire other "moonlight" workers for whom - in some instances - they even pay taxes and social security contributions. But even so, their saving is enormous.

According to calculations carried out by the chambers of trade, regular companies frequently have to pay up to 60 per cent of the hourly wage bill in the form of various fringe benefits. Moreover, the legally operating tradesmen ob-

According to the Central Association of German Trade Guilds, this type of work on a grand scale has increased considerably in the past few years. What originally began as neighbourly help and which the trade guilds not only tolerated, but even encouraged in boom periods when labour was in short supply, has now assumed new forms.

Thousands of millions of deutschmarks in the form of evaded taxes are lost to government coffers as a result of work being done "on the side".

The Central Association of German Trade Guilds, in a recently released White Paper, estimates the annual turnover of these operators at between 6.000 and 25.000 million deutschmarks.

Assuming that the higher of these two figures is correct, their turnover accounts for 10 per cent of the total turnover of our 512,000 legally operating companies in the trades sector. The loss in taxes and social security payments therefore amounts to between DM 2,500 and DM 7,000 million.

Estimates of the amount of work done "on the side", however, must be viewed with caution since neither the income tax authorities nor the trade associations have any accurate material

Even statistics of the Central Association of German Trade Guilds concerning fines imposed on illegal operators in the course of last year provide no accurate picture concerning the extent of these activities since only those who have been caught can be fined.

The courts collected only a meagre DM 1,4 million in fines during 1976 which makes it obvious that this reflects only the tip of the iceberg.

The list of fines is topped by operators in the construction and house decorating sectors. Illegal bricklayers alone accounted for more than DM 333,000 in fines, while plasterers and roofers each paid about DM 120,000, and painters accounted for fines totalling DM 117,000.

But the construction business is not the only domain of "moonlighters". The widespread wish of the public to get work done at cut rates secures a considerable slice of the cake to illegal automobile mechanics, radio and TV technicians, hairdressers, printers and

From a legal point of view, untaxed work after regular working hours or on weekends falls in the category of a misdemeanour.

According to law, anybody who works without being registered with a trade association can be fined up to DM 10,000 under the Trades Act. Moreover, the law for the combatting of illegal work permits fines of up to DM 30,000.

But the lawmakers have not made easy to fight operators working outside legality. The onus to prove "profiteering" and "work to a considerable extent" rests with the prosecution.

In order to defend themselves against this unwelcome competition, the chambers of trades have resorted to rather unusual means in the past few years. Thus, for instance, they employ private detectives to track down illegal operators and provide the authorities with the necessary information.

In Stade, Lower Saxony, a detective agency succeeded in tracking down some 300 such operators within the past three years.

According to the local chamber of trades, the number of houses built after working hours has diminished drastically since the sleuths fanned out.

But even so, illegal labour activity thrives - especially in rural areas. According to the guilds, some 80 to 90 per cent of private homes built in such areas are erected with unregistered la-

The victims of such practices are in all instances legal businesses which are

Plan to broaden workers' capital building scheme

The Bonn Government is planning participation of the workers in the L to improve the Capital Accumulation Act as of 1 January 1978.

It is, however, not intended to extend the DM 624 Act to DM 936 since at present only 17 per cent of the country's working population fully enjoys the be-

But even so, it is considered possible that subsidies will be extended in the course of the current legislative period. An announcement to this effect was made by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in his Government policy declaration of

According to the Bonn Ministry of Finance, however, there are still a number of political and, above all, technical difficulties to be overcome.

It is nevertheless considered possible the expansion of capital accumula tion measures will be discussed and passed at the forthcoming coalition talks at the end of August.

Preliminary work to this end is now being carried out not only at the Bonn Finance Ministry, but also at the Labour Ministry and the Ministry of Economic Affairs. A paper on this issue was already presented by Minister of Economic Affairs Hans Friderichs at the end of the last legislative period.

The new capital accumulation proposels envisage, among other things, more nation's productive capital.

Apart from the DM 624 Act, capital accumulation measures are now also intended to include - apart from staff shares - sleeping partnerships. This would enable workers to invest savings in the form of a sleeping partnership under the terms of the third Capital Accumulation Act. This expansion is rel-

atively unproblematic. General share participation is also envisaged. This has hitherto only been possible in the case of wholly owned subsidiaries of a company. But in order to bring this about it would be necessary to amend the capital gains tax legislation. This legislation provides for the taxfree issue of a company's own shares, but not the transfer of other shares.

sent regulations, the difference between the market price of a share and the preferred rate at which it is transferred to the worker is free of income tax.

This legislation could not be amended to encompass the transfer of shares of other companies, which would be of interest to those companies which do not have shares of their own available.

This would pave the way for the establishment of staff funds which would render staff participation under the DM 624 Act possible.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 28 July 1977)

deprived of orders by the illegal conpetition and, of course, the state and the social security funds which are deprived of taxes and contributions.

But the customers, too, frequently find that rather than saving money they have incurred extra expenses by employing it legal labour, since they, too, are subject

A Hanover court recently imposed fine of DM 15,000 on a 34-year old but. cher who had two houses with ning apartements each built by illegal labour.

And yet, the butcher had not only paid taxes and social security contribu tions for his illegal workers, but ere the contributions to the guild - a rail in cases such as this.

As long as the danger of being could remains small, many prospective by ders of homes consider the risk with taking. But there is no recourse in one of shoddy workmannship.

The customer can neither ask to be the amount of his bill reduced nor a he insist that the damage be repaint The consequences of inexpertly done work are frequently disastrous.

Wrongly installed gas pipes as wiring or badly built roofs have already caused damage to the tune of many millions of deutschmarks. In a house need Wiesbaden, for instance, a hot water beler exploded as a result of such work in juring two people and demolishing the nouse. The damage is estimated at about DM 80.000.

The chambers of trades list hundre of cases where the damage by far erceeded the saving.

Illegal work is particularly dangerou where automobiles are concerned and is responsible for numerous accidents. According to the automobile mechanics' guild, do-it-yourselfers and iligal workers accounted for about 30 per cent of all automobile repairs in 1976.

No matter how one looks at it, t illegal labour market is a booming wi

High prices and long waiting time where legal services are concerned, # well as the desire to save VAT, boosts' the shady business in boom times. As now it is boosted by the great number

The International Labour Organisation in Geneva estimates the number of illgal workers in the OECD countries with their total labour force of 330 million, at roughly 16 million. This comes ponds to the number of unemployed in these countries.

The FDP Member of Parliament Richard Wurbs, recently estimated that some 200,000 jobs in the Federal Republic of Germany are lost to the labout market as a result of illegal work.

The Chamber of Trades in Luneburg Stade has figured out that six illegi workers occupy one regular job.

Last May the Bonn Governmen too, included more stringent controls and measures to combat illegal labour its programme to provide more jobs.

But what our Government wants N prevent by more stringent controls and nigher fines it also promotes by evertions.

According to the International Labour Organisation, the strongest motive to do extra work is the desire for an additional tax-free income.

People are prompted to employ this type of labour by the constant ly rising prices of regular work. All this combined makes for a full order book for our illegal operators. Moreover, there is also the satisfaction of having outwite ted the Government.

Erika Martens (Die Zeit, 29 July 1971)

TERRORISM

Gaoled terrorists go on hunger strike

Trormer lawyer Siegfried Haag is on I hunger strike. He is in prison in Cologne-Ossendorf and has been refusing to touch food since 24 June.

Haag is accused of supplying weapons and explosives for the terrorist attack on the German Embassy in Stockholm and of being the ringleader of a criminal group which robbed banks, stole cars and committed a number of other cri-

Haag is not the only one on hunger strike. The members of the so-called Red Army Faction (RAF), Ali Janssen in Werl, Ronald Augstein in Hannover, Klaus Jünschke and Manfred Grashoff in Zweibrücken and Roland Mayer, who is also on remand in Cologne, are also on hunger strike.

Market strains

Continued from page 2 only sixteen per cent into "southern" produce.

The solution envisaged is already apparent, France and Italy may baulk at the agricultural repercussions of the accession of Spain, Greece and Portugal to the EEC, but they also appreciate the advantages that might accrue in CAP

If the EEC expands in a southerly direction France and Italy will be able to flex more muscle when it comes to reviewing farm price policies.

Since the nothern members of a larger EEC will be unable to refuse every demand a larger southern group makes, Common Agricultural Policy is almost certain to end up being even more

expensive than it already is. Subsidies would be realtively minor problem, since guaranteed prices for Mediterranean produce would inevitably entail even greater expenditure on fur-

ther agricultural surpluses. Agriculture Ministers in the EEC's northern countries are appalled at the prospect of CAP proving even costlier. Common Agricultural Policy is already under continual fire for squandering the taxpayers' money.

At present farmers are comfortably subsidised from EEC funds, but sooner or later an upper limit will be reached, leaving Agriculture Ministers with no option but to redistribute the funds that

are available. If more money is spent on CAP as a whole, less is going to be available for the farmers who currently benefit within the Nine in general and among the EEC's northern members in particular.

So it is hardly surprising that Agriculture Ministers in these countries would prefer to circumvent full-scale enlargement of the Common Market in some

Bonn Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl has circularised among fellow-Agriculture Ministers in Brussels a confidential survey of the likely repercussions of allowing Spain, Greece and Portugal to join the Common Market.

No one, he confided at a private gathering in Brusseis, was going to be able to say that he had not realised what the accession of these three countries would entail in terms of agricultural policy.

Heinz Stadlmann (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 July 1977)

Lutz Taufer, Karl-Heinz Dellwo, Hanna Krabbe and Bernhard Rössner, the Stockholm terrorists sentenced to life imprisonment on 20 July have been spurning prison food since 22 June in Essen and Cologne.

For weeks now suspected, accused and sentenced anarchists have been going on hunger strike in prisons all over the country. The permutations vary, but the object is in all cases the same. They wish to be transferred to Stuttgart-Stammheim, where the "hard core" of the RAF are imprisoned.

Political friends in lawyers' robes provide the publicity for a barrage of complaints and accusations of "inhuman prison conditions" and "isolation torture". They demand a transfer to Stammheim, where they can form an "interacting

Public Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann has now described just what these "inhuman prison conditions" are - an unusual move for an authority usually so

Siegfried Hang, for example, is allowed to spend four hours a day with Roland Mayer, who was arrested with him on 20 November 1976. He is also allowed to attend church service in the prison and to have a radio in his cell.

Haag is allowed 20 books at any one time in his cell. He has also been granted permission to read "Le Monde", the magazine "Libération" and four German periodicals. The judge has also allowed him to have a cassette-recorder in his

The former lawyer from Heidelberg can spend 300 marks more than the normal maximum on extra food and luxuries. Shortly after he was arrested, the prisoner was given nail-scissors and manicure cream and he has also been allowed to wear gym and tennis shoes.

The Düsseldorf State High court

terrorists who attacked the German em-

bassy in Stockholm on 24 April 1975 to

The counts on which they were sen-

tenced were: murder in two cases, taking

hostages and coercion. The accused are:

Lutz Manfred Taufer, a 32 year old stud-

ent from Karlsnihe, Karl-Heinz Deli-

wo, 25, an unskilled labourer from Op-

laden, Bernhard Maria Rössner, 30, a re-

pro-photographer from Munich and

Hanna Elise Krabbe, 31, a student from

The sentence does not yet have full

legal force. The defence will probably

appeal to the Bundesgerichtshof (Federal

The terrorists occupied the embassy

for twelve hours and shot two embassy

flames and put an end to this attack by

left-wing extremists of the "Baader-

About fifteen people in the public

gallery as well as the accused attempted

to disrupt the proceedings - "Listen,

Müller, we're not going to take any more

of this rubbish." The court first warned

them and when they continued the four

accused were led away and the protestors

Meinhof successor organisation."

life imprisonment.

upreme Court.)

e jected.

has sentenced the four surviving

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 28 July 1977)

sibly can. Any further concessions are

Leading banker shot dead in his home The murder near Frankfurt on 30

L July of Jürgen Ponto, 53, the chairman of the Dresdner Bank, shows permission to wear sun-glasses in his that terrorists in the Federal Republic of Sabine Schmitz has successfully appl-Germany are now seeking out their vicied for sewing things, office material, tims at shorter and shorter intervals. her own clothes and her own shoes. She While discussion was still raging in is already serving her sentence in some circles over the "quiet glee" being Stammheim with Verena Becker, but she is only allowed contact with the expressed over the recent shooting of the Director of Public Prosecutions vomen in the much-coveted third sec-

Siegfried Buback, the assassins struck

and Irmeard Möller. The prosecutor's list includes every-The circumstances under which Ponthing from Sabine Schmitz's special to, one of this country's leading bankers permission to receive up to ten periodicwas shot dead in his home are particuals a month down even to a Jew's harp larly grim considering the fact that one which has been meticulously listed as a of his killers was apparently a friend of udicially granted personal comfort.

Sabine Schmitz and Verena Becker Police and prosecutor have learned "in went on hunger strike in the hope of the field", so to speak, in their hunt after criminals. But terror allied with being transferred to the seventh floor of mental disturbance is new terrain for Stammheim prison. them. One cannot very well expect the Gunter Sonnenberg, Uwe Folkerts and ohannes Thimme have also applied for police and justice officials to handle cases such as this completely alone. ransfers to Stammheim, though without

going on hunger strike, according to the Public cooperation is required. Obviously one cannot prevent violence by trying to suppress violent Sonnenberg is in he prison hospital in thoughts. The only question is, what Hohenasperg at the moment. He is direction this type of thinking takes. allowed contact with other prisoners from

time to time, he may see his parents For quite a while now people have been conditioned falsely into believing once a week for an hour and he can also that there is a so-called illegal "violence" have his own television set. by the government, and that violent acts The prosecutor's office must be conby the "oppressed" are legitimate. sulted before any decisions are made by But it should be made plain to those the investigating judge or the court. who evidently as yet cannot see the

They have said they will not agree to difference that one cannot use the ethics any more transfers to Stammheim, Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann was categorical about this: The prosecutor concludes that "prison conditions are humane and fair." "In granting special treatment for certain prisoners we have gone as far as we pos-

out of the question because we could not justify them to other prisoners." Hans Holfeld

of resistance to a tyrant as an excuse to condone the unscrupulous activities of bands of terrorists operating in a State governed by the rule of law and where people enjoy unparallelled freedom of

Whether the intention was merely to kidnap Ponto, and his death an unforseen consequence, the fact remains that this was a dreadful crime, and one that must alarm all.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 1 August 1977)

Life imprisonment for embassy attackers

Müller, explained that the terrorists were originally six in number. The two others, Hausner and Wessel died as a result of injuries sustained in the explosion.

They came together in 1974 after Ulrike Meihof, Gudrun Ensslin and Andreas Baader had been arrested. Their ntention was to continue the armed struggle against the German system of society. Their declared aim was revolu-

In the court's opinion the terrorists had planned their attack carefully. In the arrogant assumption of their complete night sent the embassy building up in over the life and death of embassy offi-

The shooting of embassy officials von Mirbach and Hillegard was evidence of a terrifying coldness and ruthlessness. Judge Müller said that the accused could not claim that their acts were covered by international war law.

In the first place they were not subjects of international law and secondly they were not combatants. International war law also expressly forbade the taking The presiding judge, Josef-Hermann of hostages.

 The most crucial question in this trial was who caused the explosion. The accused admitted the other charges, but denied responsibility for the explosion.

The presiding judge conceded that it had not been possible to establish what had caused the explosion. On the other hand it had become clear in the course of the proceedings that the detonation had not been caused by a third party, and certainly not by German or Swedish

Judge Müller said that nobody could possibly have got into the building after 3p.m. as the embassy had been surrounded by Swedish police.

There were therefore three possible explanations for the premature detonation of the bomb: carelessness on the accused's part, carelessness on the hostages' part, or a technical defect in the equipment. All traces and evidence which might have enabled the question to be solved had been destroyed in the fire, so that it was impossible to state with any certainty what had caused the explosion.

(Hannoversche Aligemeine, 21 July 1977)



EEC

Spectre of protectionism alarms **Common Market chiefs**

he EEC Commission in Brussels ... recently took a spectacular step towards a protectionist foreign trade policy. Textile imports from Spain and eight developing countries are to be drastically curtailed in the second half of this year.

The Commission saw itself "forced" to arrive at this decision - this has been confirmed by unofficial circles in Brussels - because last June Paris imposed unilateral and illegal national import barriers for the abovementioned nine countries.

The Commission lacked the courage to take a stand against this violation of the EEC Treaty. Instead, the Communily absorbed some of the domestic pressure in France by imposing "communal" import restrictions.

Of course, the EEC import restrictions are less stringent than those originally imposed by France.

Based on the protection clause in Article 19 of GATT, the EEC is entitled to impose restrictions in case of an emergency. And for some this state of emergency evidently seems to exist since the Community's own 1976 textile production failed to reach the level of the precrisis year 1973.

A total of 3.500 textile companies were forced to shut down between 1973 and 1976, and this entailed the loss of 500,000 jobs - primarily in economically weak regions.

It is however known that Washington disapproves of the Commission's latest measure because the American Government itself is fighting with its back to the wall against protectionist trends in the United States.

Washington has a hard time preventing US court rulings by which local steel mills and other branches of industry would like to impose additional customs levies on imports from EEC countries.

The whole thing has been triggered by the Community's practice of reimbursing VAT to exporters. According to US industry this is an impermissible subsidy for exports, and US courts tend to agree on the basis of the Trade Act dating back to the last century.

The recent measure will also tarnish the Community's image in the Third

Since the introduction by the Nine of the General Trade Preferences for Developing Nations in 1971 (the EEC was thus the first major industrial power to do so) in order to promote industrialisa-tion in the Third World by facilitating its exports to Europe's mammoth market, the Community has been held in

This esteem was even heightened by the Community's cooperation agreements with the Arab countries along the Mediterranean seaboard and by the Lomé Convention encompassing 44 African, Pacific and Caribbean states.

The EEC was thus prepared to throw its market wide open while at the same time gaining export orders by helping to industrialise the Third World. At that time France was one of the strongest proponents of such a policy.

But now there is a trend towards protectionism in France which - like any fad - could very well be emulated by the Community's other members.

According to M. Ceyrac, the president

of the French Employers' Association (CNPF), major changes in the global economy have rendered the dogma of

And although the demand for protectionism has not yet been voiced openly. there is nevertheless talk in Paris of building up defences against "wildcat imports", and some branches of industry in other EEC countries support this

rend.
The French Association of Cellulose, Paper and Cardboard Industry (CEPAC) recently demanded "temporary protective measures" for Europe's paper industry both internally and externally.

The recommendation goes on to say that the Tokyo Round of GATT should strive to preserve the present high standard of free trade rather than concern itself with the further removal of trade barriers.

But whenever the other European members of the same branch of industry fail to pay sufficient heed to French wishes they resort to more stringent

Jacques Ferry, the spokesman of France's steel industry, for instance, is dissatisfied with last spring's EEC Commission measures aimed at controlling prices and quotas on the EEC steel

As a result he quite openly threatens the Commission, saying that France has national imperatives - and that not only in the sectors of investment. growth, prices and jobs, but also in foreign trade relations. And this cannot but hit an exposed nerve of the EEC Tariff

Prime Minister Raymond Barre, formerly an EEC Commissioner, issued a warning to the hotheads. He pointed out that France, as the world's fourth largest export nation, could not contemplate abolishing its policy of open bor-

This warning was issued only a few days before Paris decided to go it alone, The EEC Commission was thus forced to point out to its former member, M. Barre, that only the EEC as a whole rather than an individual member state can resort to Article 19 of GATT.

Protests were also raised by the German Textile Manufacturers' Association - not against the French protectionist tendencies as such, but because France has anticipated joint trade policy measures of the EEC, thus once more distorting internal competition arructures with-

France's objective are best demonstrated by the list of demands which the Gaullists in the Parliament of Europe recently presented.

These demands encompass among other things additional tariffs for imports from low-wage countries in order to prevent "social dumping", automatio application of GATT's protective clause whenever imports of certain goods capture too large a share of the EEC market, certificates of origin for the Community market as well, and complete redrafting of the EEC Commission's negotiating authority at the Tokyo Round of Gatt which is to reach its decisive phase in the autumn.

Moreover, the Gaullists point out that "unless swift and fundamental decisions" are made France would have to resort to national measures. The majority of the Parliament of Europe still refuses to deal with the Gaullist motion.

Under pressure from French business and the trade unions, President Giscard d'Estaing only reluctantly approved of the avowal of the seven heads of government at the London Summit in May in which they said: "We reject protectionism because it would promote unemployment, increase inflation and undermine the affluence of our peoples."

But even so. Giscard d'Estaine managed to get the following sentence included in the communiqué: "Structural changes in the world's economy must be taken into account."

At the EEC round in London at the end of June Giscard d'Estaing originally fought for a more clear departure from the free trade principle.

But all that remained in the communique was a passage aimed at the Gaullists, showing that he hat at least tried to bring about more protectionism. The passage reads: "The Council of Europe has also dealt with the effects on the employment situation of the free trade policy of the Community as the world's largest importer and exporter."

The other EEC countries are not yet overtly prepared to follow the French trend towards protectionism. But the Brussels Commission is very well aware of the danger that would arise if Paris were to violate Community regulations more and more frequently in order to let off steam prior to next spring's elec-

Brussels has for some time been ponlering the effects of a free trade policy, As the world's largest exporter, the EEC must beware of providing, other countries - above all other industrialised nations, the free trade partners in EFT and the United States, Canada and Japan — with a pretext for protectionist

measures on their part.
As a result, the OECD has pledged annually since 1974 that it would preserve free trade - although GATT and numerous other agreements oblige it to do so anyway.

The recession is responsible for the danger of reverting to the prote

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of the thirties, as an EEC official put if In talks with Tokyo, the greater competitor among the exporting in dustrialised nations, Washington and Brussels have been trying to confine the problem by talking Japan into voluntari ly restricting its exports. This is in fact

protectionism by other means. The Multi-Fibre Textile Agreement which is due to be renewed now within the framework of GATT, amounts to the

same thing.
Essentially, EEC textile imports from the Mediterranean countries have rise steeply because the Far Eastern and other textile producing countries by had to put the brakes on their expor expansion due to bilateral treaties with the framework of the Multi-Fla Agreement.

France's astute EEC Trade Commit sioner, Claude Cheysson, is well away of the fact that the EEC cannot allow create the impression in the This World that it is closing its doors. Alter all, 36 per cent of the Community's a ports go to developing nations - which s three times as much as the EEC sells to the United States - and the trends still rising, argues M Cheysson.

As a result, M Cheysson does no want to reduce the general trade preferences for the developing nations, a though he wants to shift the advantage.

In the new round of multi-fibre ne gotiations which have just begun, Brusels is pressing for a stop to further in creases of preferences for the traditional textile exporting countries and for a increase of quotas for other developing

According to M Cheysson, the EEC should also generously participate in a financial "Marshall Plan" for the Third World. But such funds should not be used to build up additional exped industries. Instead, they should promote measures that would boost the domesa markets of the countries concerned.

Many branches of industry in the EEC would thus receive a shot in the arm by additional demand from the & veloping nations. This would affect pi marily mechanical engineering, the sta industry and many of their suppliers.

Given swift action, the impetus in parted by orders from the Third World would be the best means of alleviating protectionist trends, said M Cheysson.

At the same time, Brussels is not trying to make better use of its own funds. Instead of pouring out money is its regional policy — and the same applies for the EEC Social Fund — programmes for structural changes are b receive priority in the future.

... Where jobs in the textile or the side industry, are in jeopardy, investment made in good time are to promote other branches of industry.
But all these plans, will come too is

the latest protectionist measure of the Commission triggers a chain reaction. The accusation that planning should

have started earlier can be levelled at the individual EEC governments as much it can be leveiled at Brussels. In 1974 it was hoped that the up

swing would come towards the end of 1975, and in: 1976 hopes were pinned on 1977. Alas the faith in the recuperat tive market powers was too great, if Unless business takes an energets stand against those in its own ranks wh

call for protectionism, it will soon by faced with the end of its freedom. But first of all it must be desided who is to stop the French If Paris 18 sorts, to protectionist measures, in A number of other instances, Britain is likely to follow suit; and a chain reaction will be inevitable. Erich Hauser (Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 July 1977)

ECONOMICS

Strong deutschmark plus weak dollar threatens Euro-exports



Darislans were reminded of the German occupation during the war when the French newspaper Le Nouveau Journal came up with a novelty in the form of the German-language headline "Deutsche Mark über alles". The headline was intended to pay tribute to the currency of the former arch-enemy and today's partner in the EEC of the Grande Nation.

In Paris the star currency cost 213 francs for 100 deutschmarks or - to put it the other way around - 100 francs cost the German only DM46.95. Never before had the French franc dropped to such a low level vis-a-vis the deutsch-

But not only on the Continent was the deutschmark the star of the season. Michael Blumenthal, the German-descent US Secretary of the Treasury, has for some time been dissatisfied with Bonn's economic policy.

Contrary to the agreement to pursue a course of stability which the seven heads of state and government reached at the London Summit in May, Mr Blumenthal persuaded his fellow ministers of the OECD to exert pressure on the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Holland and Switzerland to induce them to pursue a more active economic policy.

In an interview with Handelsblatt, Mr. Blumenthal said that "the last months have shown that some countries - and not only the Federal Republic of Germany - are lagging behind their growth

On the eve of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit to Jimmy Carter, Mr Blumenthal let it be known in New. York that the White House would promote an even further weakening of the dollar vis-a-vis the strong deutschmark. The already weak dollar was perfectly in keeping with the American concept.

Mr Blumenthal and his economic strategists hoped that a cheaper dollar would make American goods more competitive on world markets - at the expense of the deutschmark.

The US Secretary of the Treasury fears that 1977 will see his country with a trade deficit of DM25,000 million, which he hopes to reduce by stepped-up exports. He reprovingly points to the fact that the suspected 12,000 million dollar deficit in the US balance of payments is matched by an equally high surplus for the German, Japanese, Dutch and Swiss.

The foreign exphange markets on both sides of the Atlantic reacted to the signal from Washington. A world-wide flight from the dollar into the deutsch-mark set in. The Bondesbank (this country's Central Bank) did all in its power to prevent or at least put the brakes on a further downward slide of.

But there was no stopping the fall. The released in the autumn rather than in the publicly discussed measures primarion of 13 July, the day when Chancellor its annual report due in November.

Schmidt arrived at the White House, the dollar dropped to DM2.2793 in Frankfurt. And on 19 July it reached a start
Above all, however, he would like to the supply of and demand for la
Wise Men have 6ten asked to examine the publicly discussed measures primarion. White the turnover tax reform will the creation of additional jobs, at the establishment of a balance because of certain regional corporations.

Peter J. Velte

then all-time low of DM2.2785 of 5 March 1975.

The Central Banks in Frankfurt and Zurich are seriously worried about a new flood of dollars since the influx of dollars into the Federal Republic of Germany and into Switzerland undermines the stability policy of those countries.

Moreover, the rising exchange rates of the deutschmark and the Swiss franc constitute a threat to the export business of the two countries.

"In a concerted action between Frankfurt and Zurich, the two Central Banks therefore decided to reduce interest rates as a deterrent to dollar investments.

per cent. This means — and this is most unusual - that the Lombard rate is now half a per cent above the discount rate. The Swiss Central Bank even went so far as to reduce the discount rate to 1.5 per cent, which is the lowest level in the Western world.

the Bundesbank to the tune of 200 million dollars within a few days, it was unable to halt the downward trend which poses a considerable threat to German exports and this country's economy as a whole.

apart from the deutschmark, the Dutch guilder, the Belgian franc and the three Scandinavian kroners — are only permitted to fluctuate by 2.25 per cent in relation to each other, the higher deutschmark value has pulled up the other Snake currencies as well.

This might be welcome to the Americans since it would help boost their business with Europe, but it creates new problems for Germany and its partner countries by making their exports more

Helmut Schmidt was well prepared for his meeting with President Carter and US Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal. He countered Mr Blumenthal's accusations that Bonn was not doing enough for the world economy and that it was not doing justice to its responsibility as a surplus country by pointing out that the deutschmark has risen by an average of 17 per cent in the past 18

bank calculations the deutschmark value

Frankfuit set the Lombard rate at

Notwithstanding dollar purchases by

Since the European Snake currencies -

"In actual fact, according to Bundes-

Snake currencies by 4.8 per cent and on a global scale by 18.6 per cent. Confronted with realities. Mr Blumen-

thal agreed in an impromptu discussion with Chancellor Schmidt to take this contribution on the part of Germany

vis-a-vis the dollar has risen by 14.6 per cent since the end of 1975, vis-a-vis the

But the international foreign exchange markets evidently have little faith in thistruce between Blumenthal and Schmidt.

Although the dollar made a slight recovery following Chancellor Schmidt's talks at the White House, considerable importance is attributed to a statement by Wilfried Guth, spokesman of Deutsche building up a new line of resistance for the

In Herr Guth's opinion, this line of resistance could be set at DM2.25 per dollar - which is lower than the official dollar rate on foreign exchange markets ever and lower than the dollar was immediately after the Washington talks.

The fact that not only the major trading nations are using monetary policy as an instrument with which to stimulate exports and the economy as a whole was recently borne out by Spain.

In order to cope with its economic problems, the Spanish Government devalued the peseta vis-a-vis the US dollar by 19.9 per cent. On the German foreign exchange markets the peseta, which is not part of the Snake and floats freely, was traded at the devalued rate of somewhat over 20 per cent.

The economic policy makers in Madrid, however, could easily forfeit the advantages of the devaluation to Spanish exports unless they introduce stringent domestic measures simed at price stability. For a country as dependent on raw materials imports as Spain, the higher cost of imports could easily trigger new inflationary trends.

Spain as an El Dorado for German vacationers ss a result of the peseta devaluation could easily prove a mirage. Although nominally (figured by prices prior to the devaluation) one deutschmark is worth DM1.34 in Spain, vacationers report a lightning reaction on the part of clever hoteliers and restaurant owners. Some hotels and restaurants. are said to have raised their prices by close to 20 per cent.

The promised cheap winter vacation in the Canaries or the cheap summer vacation in Maliorca, promised to German tourists for 1978, could come to nought as the result of inflation. Dietrich Zwätz

(Deutsche Zeitung, 22 July 1977)

Four per cent growth rate likely this year

Professor Olaf Sievert, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, considers a slight acceleration of the unswing in the second helf of 1977 likely.

In an interview with dpa he stressed that, following a probable growth of a mete 3.5 per cent ofer the previous year in the first half of 1977, production is likely to increase by about 4.5 per cent Bank, according to whom Washington is in the second half of the year, "making, it realistic to anticipate an overall growth of 4 per cent for 1977 as a

Although Professor Sievert, too, is disappointed about this year's economic development, there is nevertheless no spectacular departure from last year's forecast for 1977. The Council of Economic Advisers had originally anticipated a 4.5 per cent growth for 1977.

Professor Sievert called on our financial policy makers to display more courage in implementing economic booster

According to him, the major problem is still the unsatisfactory investment ac-

tivity on the part of business. Although business has stepped up its investments, this is not yet enough to provide an adequate shot in the arm and falls considerably short of the investment necessary to create the many jobs that will be needed in the next few years.

According to Professor Sievert the measures implemented so far by Bonn. and the individual states are not enough of a stimulus for private investment.

The DM16.000 million programme fc. future investments will initially do little. to change the present employment situation. The tax package which has meanwhile been passed is, according to Professor Sievert, a "small step towards a

more growth-oriented taxation system." Professor Sievert again called for better depreciation write-offs.

In order to reduce unemployment. economic policy should strive for a 5 per cent growth target in 1978. Unfortunately, says Professor Slevert, the necessary preconditions for such a growth rate have not yet been created. dpa

(Die Welt, 20 July 1977)

Minister of Economic Affairs Hans
of Economic Advisors to review a number of economic and labour market policional expert review The focal point of Here Friderichs with the

request is the question whether further

the Council will deal with these questing Moreover, Herr Friderich's letter calls tions in the form of a special study to for an answer to the question which of the released in the autumn rather than in the publicly discussed measures, primari-

ling low of DM2,2628 - even below the know why the actual development of bour.

of the economy

sary. At the same time, Herr Friderichs would like to thave the labour market in 1977 is not in keeping with the Count measures aimed at providing new jobs, cil's forecast and how the so called Five which are at present under discussion. Wise Men assess the development of reviewed.

It is considered possible in Bonn that year.

the reduction of available labour, improvements in the labour exchange and individual incentives to take up work, are considered particularly suited to cope with unemployment in the short term. thouse the relicence of the relicence of business where investments are concerned in this confection he would like the Council to describe the question as to the relicence of t

Concerning fiscal matters, the Five

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 22 July 1977)

Psychological tests can help errant drivers keep their licences

rman driving licences are not en- "and the series of tests to which we dorsed. Offences penalised with a submit people referred to us can take up fine of more than forty deutschmarks to five hours, which is undeniably a fair are reported to a central registry office in Flensburg where drivers are awarded black marks in accordance with the seriousness of the offence.

Eighteen penalty points in Flensburg mean an automatic driving ban regardless whether you have notched up seven black marks at a time for hit-and-run driving or being drunk in charge of a motor vehicle or, somewhat unfairly as most motorists would feel, have merely accumulated occasional black marks as a result of radar speed checks.

The "black marks" system has only been in operation in its present form for a few years and already there are hundteds of thousands of motorists on the borderline of a driving ban.

Their black marks are expunged from the registry if they manage to maintain a clean record for two uninterpreted years, but two years is a long time to remain on tenterhooks, especially if you drive for a living.

So ways and means of making the scheme a little more flexible are frequently suggested, and one of the meth-ods already in use is a medical and psychological test to help the authorities decide whether or not an offender really deserves to forfeit his licence.

"We are not a bunch of sadists who descend on unsuspecting motorists like vultures, you know," says psychiatrist and neurologist Rudolf Glenapp, head of the TÜV Medico-Psychological Institute in Hamburg, which conducts tests of this kind.

Dr Gienapp is keen to explain how his institute works, but sensitive to the criticism not infrequently levelled by irate motorists. His customers are, of course, mostly motorists referred for a tor. His reflexes are first-rate and his IQ medical and psychological check after a brush or two with the law.

They may have accumulated the ominous eighteen black marks at Flensburg. Occasionally, however, they are seventeen-year-olds who apply for a driving licence early for one reason or another. If they pass the test they may be allowed to take the conventional driving test about which nothing more need be said.

Whatever the reason, people taking a test of this kind obviously feel somewhat uneasy. "We are obviously well aware of the fact," says Dr Gienapp, (there is at least one in every state).

length of time.

"But we do not aim to make mincewield an executioner's axe. We are merely required to submit an expert opinion. It is up to the authorities to decide what action to take."

Last year 97,310 medical and psychological reports were commissioned by licensing authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany from Dr Gienapp and his associates in Hamburg and similar institutes in other parts of the country. Roughly half this total were motorists with a traffic offence record in the Flensburg files, and 28,000 had been brought to book for drunken driving.

"When someone commits a really serious traffic offence or appears to be a persistent offender," Dr Gienapp points out. "It seems fair to assume that he or she might not be cut out for driving a motor vehicle.

"But we do not aim to make minmeat of our customers. After all, there could have been good and valid reasons why they were driving under the influcircumstances even though they were unlikely to pass the breathalyser test."

Qualified medical practitioners and psychologists conduct the tests. The medics test physical functions such as reflexes. They take the examinee's blood pressure in specified stress situations.

The psychologists, on the other hand, set out to determine whether or not the examinee is willing and able to behave in a suitable manner at the wheel of a motor vehicle...

"Let us assume," says Dr Gienapp, "that the examinee is a managing direcis above average. Yet he may still be a menace on the roads because he invariably feels he is a cut above other roadusers and drives dangerously.

"This is the kind of motorist who is personally convinced that he always has the right of way He belongs to the cate-gory of unwilling motorists — and there are plenty of them about."

Persistent offenders cause the most trouble both at Dr Gienapp's institute in Hamburg and at other medical and psychological centres around the country

A distinction is made between offences committed "under the influence" and offences committed when the miscreant is stone-cold sober.

Offenders who have notched up their eighteen black marks in Flensburg by no means invariably have a record of drunken or hit-and-run driving, which can mean up to seven black marks at one fell swoop. Often enough seemingly minor offences just accumulate.

Take, for instance, the motorist who lets his engine warm up every morning by stepping on the accelerator pedal for minutes on end. Sooner or later his neighbours report him to the police for making unnecessary noise.

This is an offence that counts for more than a mere parking ticket. It means a black mark in his Flensburg file. So does opening his car door carelessly and endangering another roaduser. So may a tell-tale trail of foul exhaust fumes if the offender is brought

Helga Heimann, a psychologist who is deputy head of the Hamburg institute, is mainly concerned with the form ques-

"We used to work on the assumption that an examinee with eighteen black marks in Flensburg deserved to forfeit his licence and that we were merely required to confirm his or her unsuitability to hold a driving licence, as it were," Frau Heimann explains.

"Nowadays reports are increasingly commissioned because the authorities themselves are far from convinced that each and every motorist with eighteen points in his Flensburg file is fundamentally not cut out to drive a motor

The psychological question and answer session is an important part of the full test. The Hamburg institute made tabloid newspaper headlines when it was reported to fail any examinee who answered in the affirmative when asked whether he or she enjoyed porn.

"Sex queries form no part of either written or verbal queries as far as we are concerned," Rudolf Gienapp claims, "except, say, in cases where the examinee is a sex offender who uses his car on the iob, as it were. But this is very rarely the

Alcohol puts in a far more frequent appearance. A conviction for drunken driving means seven black marks. A

subsequent conviction within two year makes an automatic driving ban a virtue certainty regardless whether or not the court may decide to impose a ban,

Women drivers appear to be more careful than men. Far fewer women driven than men have a Flensburg "recon" even in relation to the respective num ber of male and female licence-holden

"Women are more careful and coope rative in traffic," Dr Gienapp claim "But when women overstep the mat they usually do so with a vengeance, m just taking the highway code into their own hands, so to speak, but also in drinking one over the eight."

The Flensburg record office employed staff of 11,050, including 250 clerks in the traffic offences department who are vice the files of 4.6 million motors with a record of traffic offences.

The medical and psychological is costs the examinee a maximum of M deutschmarks plus VAT. A sight to may also be required. It costs 96 deutsis marks.

"It is not much when you conside what medical practitioners normal charge for services of this kind," says D Gienapp. "What is more, the charges is not cover expenses by any stretch of the imagination.

"Opinions may differ about details d the form tests take, but I do feel the test is necessary, particularly for young people who have notched up eighten black marks and feel hard done by."

But traffic offenders account for only half the "customers" referred to Dr Givnapp and his associates year by year

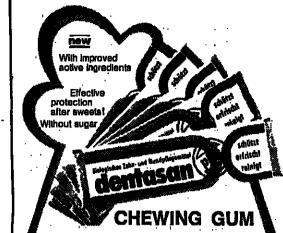
There is, for instance, the seventenyear-old son of a haulage contractor who applies for a driving licence because his father has suddenly died.

The Bundeswehr commissions reports on driving instructors, and in Hamburg taxi and bus drivers are also put through their paces at the institute. So are kan er-drivers who have failed the convertional driving-test three times.

"There can be any number of reason why learner-drivers fail to make the grade," Rudolf Gienapp says. "We try! find out why — and whether it is word their while trying for a fourth time."

The reasons can be trifling; a leams may just not be able to stand the sight of his driving instructor. The instructs may, for that matter, be a dismal teacher

But Rudolf Gienapp refuses to be drawn on the prowess of driving instrutors. "They are not referred to us," 12 says, "unless a special request is submitted by their association. But this has pu to happen in Hamburg, so we are not in a position to give a considered opinion on the subject." Gerhard Seehase



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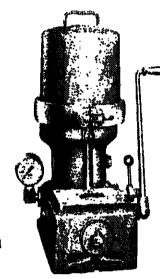
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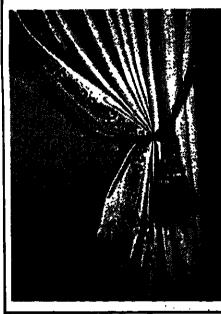
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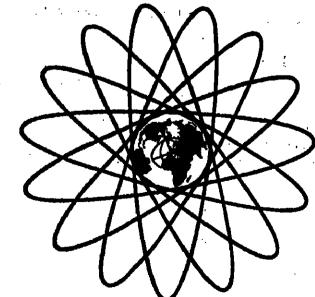
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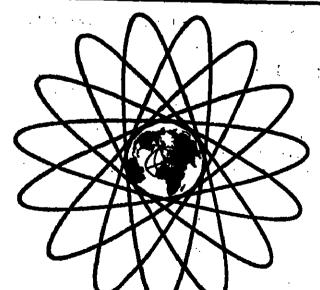
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III LANGUAGE

Linguists' congress discusses problems of dialect speakers for the first time

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

ne of the most neglected areas of German linguistics has hitherto oriented by the pupil's dialect the objectives in the necessity of having to deal been the study of dialect and the communications problems with which dialect speakers are confronted.

Although studies about the pronunciaregions, which eventually provided insights into the distribution of specific sounds in any given area, are not new, they remained superficial and descriptive within the framework of a linguistic science that was an end in itself.

. But new attempts aimed at a social and communicative "dialectology" which at last centre around the problems of dialect speakers in society (the dialect speaker having always served as an example of special linguistic forms) now point to a change of attitude in linguis-

The fact that this gratifying occupation with the practical problems of dialect is still unknown territory for dialectologists was borne out by a symposium on the subject "Dialect and School" which was organised by Deutscher Sprachatlas (German Language Atlas), Marburg, to celebrate the society's 100th

Scholars of the Germanic languages from the Federal Republic of Germany and the other German-speaking countries discussed the problems of dialect speakers for the first time.

The 250 or so participants (mostly teachers) who were welcomed by the director of Deutscher Sprachatlas, Professor Reiner Hildebrandt, had no doubt as to the fact that dialect speakers are at a disadvantage and indeed discriminated against in a society whose communications system orients itself by the stand-

ard language.

The difficulties for dialect speakers result from their regionally limited language on the one hand and from sociopsychological discrimination. In other words, certain social positions are closed to the dialect speaker.

Although in the German-speaking world standard language and dialect are related and historically linked, the sole use of dialect hampers and in some instances prevents communication.

The Bavarian's lack of understanding for, say, the Frisian is only partly due to his antipathy to all non-Bayarians. The more important reason lies in the entirely different dialects.

The multitude of dialects which still exist in this country shows that the standard language as the relevant communications instrument in society has failed to gain the upper hand - both in regional terms and in terms of social

But the participants in the Marburg symposium were also agreed that there sity of mastering the standard language.

And even the fact that dialect has been rediscovered in songs and literature as the language of protest against established society cannot change this. Social development cannot forgo a uniform language, spoken and understood by all.

! The fact that socio-lineuistic discussion has only now (again) arrived at this trite thesis is largely due to a disorientation phase that lasted for several years as for instance when the educational framework guidelines for German made tive of teaching this subject.

At that time it was considered outright reactionery to adhere to the stand-Although studies about the pronuncia-tion of the "u" and the "o" in specific a mistaken interpretation of progressi-

This was a disservice to pupils - especially in view of the fact that special rules made it more difficult for them to learn how to spell due to the differences between the sounds of the colloquial and the written language which could not be reconciled in a uniform system of rules.

Heinrich Löffler, the Basle professor of German Studies and editor of the Sprachhefte für den Deutschunterricht (notebooks for German lessons) in which dialect and standard language are compared with each other, came up with a common denominator for the problem, saying that dialect is unsuitable for written expression.

The dialect speaker's orientation by a standard language which is influenced by dialect leads to a situation whereby the written standard language with which he is confronted everywhere remains alien to him and indeed becomes more and more so, eventually assuming the character of a foreign language.

Wolfangang Viereck, professor of English and empirical socio-linguist, explained the difficulties which confront: dialect speakers when attempting to learn a genuine foreign language.

Work on the "German Language At-las" began in Marburg 100 years

ago. It was only then that linguists

began to take the study of dialects se-

riously and to realise that they were in

The Research Institute for the Ger-

man Language which produces the Lan-

guage Atlas is celebrating its anniversary

at present. In its two main phases of de-

velopment it has had the good fortune

to complete its investigations just in

time before the information it required

Georg Wenker, the founder of the

German Language Atlas, sent out ques-

tionnaires with his now famous 40 sen-

tences to teachers in about 50,000 towns

and villages in what was then the Ger-

lish the phonetic structure of the dia-

lects. The work was completed just be-

fore the great migration from the coun-

leagues took on the enormous task of

scholars draw their maps meticulously.

using up to thirty colours. The work did

not go into print until the nineteen-

twentles, after all the maps had been

the first edition came to Berlin. The se-

cond remained in Marburg, gathering

dust, along with a large number of un-

Wenker's pupil Ferdinand Wrede car-

ried on his master's work, producing

even more detailed dialect maps divided

The Reich financed the work, and so

These sentences were meant to estab-

danger of dying out.

became unavailable.

carefully revised.

printed maps.

up into minute regions,

The dialect speaker's basic difference

with three languages; the dialect as his mother tongue, the standard language as basis and the foreign language as the objective of his learning. It is obvious that such a pupil is at a disadvantage.

Moreover, dialect speakers must (virtually of necessity) fail in performance and intelligence tests at school - tests which are of paramount importance for the future career. Such tests are based on nomirms of the standard language which the dialect speakers cannot meet.

Joachim Hasselberg quoted an example. Pupils are asked the meaning of the verb "to simulate". Among the several possible answers they are expected to tick off "to feign" which corresponds to the verb's meaning in standard German. But the Hesse dialect speaker cannot arrive at this answer because in his home language the verb means "to reflect or ponder".

There was relative consensus among the participants in the symposium that the dialect speaker is at a disadvantage in school and society, but the linguists gathered in Marburg could not reach agreement on a basic attitude and about ways and means of achieving a cure.

Ulrich Ammon of the Duisburg Comprehensive School, for instance, viewed dialect - polemically exaggerated — as an "arrogance of consciousness" and therefore called for its swift elimination.

Arguing along Marxist lines, he attributed the social disadvantage of the dia-

lect speaker to his language which was in turn responsible for his "lacking pa ticipation in the means of production According to Herr Ammon, this particle pation cannot be achieved as long a dialect fosters a pre-industrial work and life environment.

Volker Broweleit of the Lower Saxon Teachers' Training College in Oldenburg views the standard language as an instrument of repression with which the "haves" discriminate against and impose sanctions on the "have nots".

Herr Broweleit's statements left opp the question which, linguistic norm should be applied since he did not day ly reject the Hesse framework guideling for German, whereby so-called colloguit language is to be taught, while on be other hand saying that the objective German lessons should be the teaching? of standard German both spoken ri

It was clear from the very beginning that the Marburg symposium would m come up with patent cures for dialect speakers among pubils.

One of the organisers of the symposium, Dr Ulrich Knoop of Deutsche Sprachatlas, voiced regrets about the fact that the question whether dialect should be preserved or eliminated is being raised constantly.

Instead, he maintained, the objective should be to instil mastery of the stand ard language in all pupils and to led the dialect-speaking child towards the standard language without impairing his personal integrity.

By delving into communicative diake tology, the Marburg symposium dreattention to an area that still leaves plenty for linguists to do - an area in which they can combine research work and social commitment.

Gilnther Voss

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 July 19% ...

Race against time to record dying dialects

His successor. Bernard Martin, changed the emphasis to in-depth analyses of certain areas and etymology. Wenker's questionnaire had shown that phonetic differences were not the only ones. There were also important vocabulary differences - with three different words. Pferd, Ross, and Gaul, for "horse".

Walter Mitzka, long-serving director of the Research Institute for German Language. German Language Atlas. - this is its official name - sent out questionnaires which were rather different from

those used by Wenker sixty years before. These questionnaires had 200 key words by means of which the vocabulary frontiers and in the neighbouring countries could be recorded and analysed. The new method, which the Institute is using may therefore prove more full ful. Random groups are asked whether try to the new industrial areas began.

Wenker himself along with his col-These 200 key words were sent to al- or not they use dialect and if they do TIOST DULUUU teacheman in in in incidential and in

In the war years 1939 to 1943 the Marburg linguist gathered together all the material which has now been put together and revised to form an almost complete 20 volume word atlas, with

vocabulary and usage of agricultural, professor.

portant immediate task is to record and congress of dialect experts the decision analyse dialects in "peripheral areas". es- was taken to work out a joint Europes pecially as time is running out.

Kurt Rein from Munich is working together with German-Rumanians the Siebenburg dialect. A German na i living in Australia is preparing a wo: map of the Odessa area based on his own material and Wenker's sentences.

A study of the linguistic geograph and linguistic sociology of German di lects in Western Hungary appeared to

The first volume of a "Word Atlas of Germanx Colloquial Language" has been published in Berne. Written by a former Marburg Language Atlas man, it cous the GDR, Austria and Switzerland.

Hildebrandt is convinced that the old style of dialect research is passé. The vast movements of population after the war, the uburbanisation of the countr side, as well as the influence of the me dia have all tended to blur dialect from of dialect.

gives a picture of the function and us of dialect today.

The Language Atlas workers use latest research methods. Compute science, linguistic information the 210 word maps, each one in three parts. . and dialectology are used in the five de This work gives an overall view of the partments, each headed by a university

workers and craftsmen.

Prof. Reiner Hildebrandt, director of the Institute, considers that its most imit of research. At the 1965 injurnational

Münster shows how sculpture can blend with the landscape

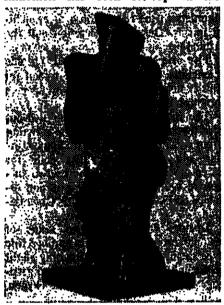
walk around the town of Münster is A of special interest at the moment. Three giant billiard stone balls vie with the Assec for the walker's admiration, And opposite St. Peter's Church one is confronted by three giant red-streaked, wedge-shaped rocks.

No. 799 - 7 August 1977

■ EXHIBITIONS

At every corner of the idyllic Schlossgarten, there are bronze, stone or metal objects, experiments with space and environment. For the space of a few months Münster has become a metropolis of contemporary sculpture.

All this at considerable expense. An exhibition has been set up in the



Israel Isaac Lipschitz' Sallor with Guitar

Westphalian State Museum giving a survey of the development of abstract sculpture since Rodin.

A second exhibition, located mainly in the Schlossgarten, covers so-called autonomous sculpture, i.e. work conceived without a particular environment in mind. A third section, to which Claes Oldenburg's billiard balls belong, covers works which attempt to relate to a particular architectural or landscape environment

Finally the exhibition includes a number of works purchased previously. This is probably the largest exhibition. of sculpture in Germany since the war.

After walking around the various parts of the exhibition for several hours, one realises that the organisers have almost completely omitted one area: representational or graphic sculpture. Admittedly they do exhibit a Rodin torso, no doubt as a demonstration of a first step towards abstraction.

Picasso's "Woman's Head" 1909) Brancusi's "Sleeping Muse" (1910) and

Continued from page 10

anguage atlas covering every country from Portugal to the Urals. Among other things, experts hope to learn from this how languages interact and overlap across national frontiers.

First the languages are to be analysed by means of 500 basic words taken from word fields such as man, the body, feelings, morals, stars, weather, countryside, everyday objects; agriculture and trade. The Language Atlas Institute is collaborating on this project, with the support of the German Research Institute. Gerda Neumann

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 16 July 1977)

Archipenko's "Constructive Head" (1913) are milestones along the way from representation to pure form.

But this is purely historical. There is no sign at the Münster exhibition that the tradition of representational sculpture lives on, a form of sculpture primarily concerned with depicting objects.

Although this omission is justiflable in view of the concept behind the exhibition, it nevertheless gives a false impression, particularly when one considers the size of the exhibition and its claim to be an investigation of the function of sculpture today.

The great merit of this exhibition is unquestionably its demonstration of the relation between sculpture and environment. Architects and town planners no longer have large spaces or total complexes at their disposal, and this is partly why this relation has become problema-

The problem was not resolved when new possibilities arose from town restoration programmes and the new conception of entire suburbs. The unfortunate concept of "building art" derives from an interpretation which completely denies the conceptional importance of sculptural aspects in the architectural context.

There are in Münster a number of highly impressive demonstrations of how landscapes or building complexes can be given more life, excitement and expression if sculpture and environment relate harmoniously. Claes Oldenburg's billiard balls for example give the Aasee and the park landscape a completely new dimension.



Class Oldenburg's Glant Pool Balls

If one stands right in front of the balls, the colourful movement of the boats behind them is like a scene in miniature. Im perspective, people and objects look like toys.

One gets a similar impression when one stands further back; the park, the lake and the balls merge to form a play landscape, a form independent of exigencies and functional necessities. Oldenburg's sculptures have a very powerful inspiring effect. The non-representational "autono-

mous" sculpture standing in open country has quite a different effect. It relates only to itself. Mark di Suvero's "Blue Arch for Matisse", made of partly painted steel buttresses, seems rather helpless. The same applies to Norbert Kricke's

Grosse Münster", a thin pipe barely touching space which cannot hold its own against the architectural and natural masses surrounding it. An open-air sculpture without volume is a nonsense. Max Bill's "Unendliche Schleife", which at least operates with rudiments of

mass, is the furthest one can possibly go in this direction.

It is not so difficult for interior sculptute. Calder's mobiles or Naum Gabo's linear, net-like constructions, to name only two examples, really need the intimacy of a closed space. On the other hand it is incomprehensible that Henry Moore's work should be banished indoors. Moore of all people has always taken great pains to relate landscape and architecture to his work.

Moore's work is an encouraging illustration of the fact that the opposites of autonomous and situation-related sculpture, of representation and abstraction, of symbolic and formal art can be rec-

In Münster these old contrasts have been re-established. There is too much emphasis on an interpretation of art concerned with the analysis of parts of a process rather than with the whole. Lothar Schmidt-Mühlisch

(Die Welt, 26 July 1977)

he Federal Republic of Germany's Latest museum is devoted to the psychiatrist and author of Struwwelneter. leinrich Hoffmann. The museum, in Frankfurt, was opened by the author's great-grandson Kurt Hessenberg. On exhibit are sketches, drawings, letters, photographs, documents and many

personal items that belonged to the manwhose book has been translated into virtually as many languages as the Bible. Among the many items there are alsorare, Struwwelpeter editions from all parts of the world, among them a Rus-

sian Struwwelpeter, printed in St. Petersburg in 1867, Struwwelpeters in Esperanto, Afrikaans, Swiss-German, Latin, Hebrew and many other languages. A special department of the museum devoted to Struwwelpeter parodies,

while another houses medical and hist-Apart from the two great-grandchildren of Heinrich Hoffmann, Kurt and seum with Hoffmann's legacy, a great many German and foreign collectors

placed valuable pieces at the museum's

disposal. The purpose of the museum is not only to commemorate the author of Struwwelpeter (1809 to 1894) who was in charge of the Frankfurt Lunatic Asylum from 1851 to 1889, but also to pay: tribute to Hoffmann's many other: schievements. He was the founder of many citizens' action campaigns for so-

cial, occupational and political commit-

ment and was a member of the precur-

Struvvelpeter gets a museum of his own



Christian Schad's Salut für Heinrich Hoffmann washings made in trades as a set at (Photo: Heinrich Hoffmand Museum)

sor of the German parliament in 1848. But above all Hoffmann was a reformer of psychiatry who viewed psychiatry for children and the young as equal in importance to a humane care for other mentally ill fellow-citizens.

He founded the forerunner of today's Frankfurt Centre of Psychiatry, where he spent 25 years, living in a therapeutic community with his charges:

He also wrote poetry and ballads. His iame, however, he owes to the fact that he was unable to find a book for children and therefore decided to write and, illustrate one himself. The result was Struwwelpeter.

The book which modern educationalists reject as "too authoritarian" and which children froughout the world love, was first published in 1845.

But the author of Struwwelpeter also,

wrote and illustrated other books such as König Nussknacker und der arme Reinhold (King Nutcracker and Poor Reinhold), Bastian der Faulpeiz (Lazybortes Bastian), Prinz Perlenfein (Prince Perlenfein) and Im Himmel und auf Erden (In Heaven and on Earth).

The International Heinrich Hoffmann Society was established simultaneously with the museum. According to a press release of the museum, the sim of the Society is to preserve the cultural heritage, organise exhibitions, new editions and workshop discussions and to realise: medical and social objectives by comprehensive integration of the mentally

(Stuttearter Nachtichten, 16 July 1977)

MEDICINE

Antibiotics no help against nose and throat infections, doctor tells congress

Professor Wolf Dietrich Germer of Berlin has described the practice, common among many doctors, of prescribing antibiotics for colds and influenza as "dangerous." This was the course recommended in numerous medical textbooks, but advances in medical science and particularly in diagnosis meant that it was now out of date.

Dr Germer, speaking recently at the 29th German congress for medical education, in Berlin, gave the following reason for his criticism: "Acute nose and throat infections are caused in 95 per cent of all cases by viruses." Antibiotica, however, were a completely useless method of combating viruses.

When nose and throat infections were caused by viruses, it was not just a matter of antibiotics not helping. In some cases the doctor would be damaging his patient's health by prescribing thom. These antibiotics could provoke allergies which in turn lead to a fatal shock-ef-

Furthermore, the use of antibiotics could lead to bacteria becoming resistant. In the event of the patient later suffering from an acute bacterial infection, these antibiotics would not have the desired therapeutic effect.

It was now possible to diagnose infections of nose and throat caused by vituses by using the so-called immunofluorescence method. Dr Germer described this as the "decisive diagnostic breakthrough of the past few years."

He called on doctors to use this method in future whenever they came across cases of coughing, hoarseness and nose-colds. This would mean sending throat smears and phlegm for analysis. Most large German towns had virus laboratories where this kind of analysis could be done.

Dr. Walter Höpken of Hannover stressed that nose and throat infections were "by far the most common infections." He thought it was an oversimplification simply to talk of "colds" in this context when what was meant was a whole range of illnesses from influenza to pneumonia and bronchitis.

Give incurables the right to die, say most people

The majority of people in this country want incurable patients to have the right to die. This is the result of a poll conducted by the Allensbach Institute for Demoscopy.

According to this poll, three out of four Germans are against doctors using every possible means at their disposal to prolong an incurably ill patient's life.

Three quarters of the population gen to patients who have no real chance of ever regaining consciousness. There was no majority for artificially prolonging life in any age group or in any section of the population.

Seventy-seven per cent were against prolonging life at all costs. Fourteen per cent were for it, and nine per cent gave

Fifty five per cent were for euthansia. twenty nine per cent were against it and sixteen per cent were "undecided." ddp

(Frankfurtor Neue Presse, 21 July 1977

A third of all working days lost chemo-therapy still lag far behind what through illness and two thirds to three is theoretically possible." quarters of all absences from school were the result of these illnesses. This fact at the same time made it clear that children were more susceptible to these illnesses. Even among adults, though, one person in every five went to the doctor every year with an infection of

There are always difficulties involved in treating viral nose and throat infections, as Dr Germer and his Karlsruhe colleague Professor Oskar Vivell pointed out. There was still no medicine which could kill all kinds of viruses.

Interferon, a substance which the body itself produces to fight viruses, had not yet lived up to the hopes which had been put in it. This was because obtaining this substance and using it on a large scale was still prohibitively expen-

Nonetheless both doctors pointed out that there was a possibility of preventing and treating a number of viral infections. Anti-influenza injections had proved successful.

Chemical means of treating illnesses caused by herpes viruses had been developed, and other viruses could be trated immunologically, i.e., by giving bloood serum from people who were immune to the viruses. All this helped to prevent the worst.

Tuberculosis, previously so rampant especially in times of hardship, was still a grave danger, as doctors found out in another series of lectures at the con-

This is still the most common of all infectious diseases which have to be reported in Germany. This point was made by Professor Karl L. Radenbach of the Heckeshorn lung clinic in Berlin.

He also warned of the danger that this disease "could be too easily forgotten and not recognised in time, as most doctors seldom encounter a case of tuberculosis these days."

The consequence of this was, in the words of Professor Gerhard Neumann of the Stuttgart Health Office, that "wrong diagnoses happen more frequently."

He did not believe that tuberculosis could be eradicated in the foreseeable future. The reason: "The practical successes of the basically highly effective

Yancer, the terrifying disease which is one of the main causes of death in Germany, does not spare children. Professor Bernhard Kornhuber, chairman of the Society for Pediatric Oncology (tumours in children) said in Frankfurt recently that 1,650 children die of cancer

every year. About 1,000 of these have malignant solid tumours and about 650 suffer from

Deaths from cancer come second only to deaths caused by accidents among children. But a diagnosis of cancer does not by any means mean that all the children affected will die of the disease.

According to Professor Kornhuber, children have a better chance than adults of recovering from the disease because they respond better to drug and radiation treatment.

This applies to the most frequent form of cancer among children, so-called sarcoma (malignant diseases starting in

Lung x-rays have for some time been an inadequate method of discovering tuberculosis.

In the words of Dr. Hans Joachim Brandt of Berlin "this realisation means that we must intensify our search for tubercular bacteria, right from the beginning of chemo-therapy. We will also have to be more aggressive in our methods and use endoscopy and biopsy," i.e. taking live tissue from the lungs.

It could only be proved that a patient had tuberculosis after a biopsy had been performed. Even this method was frequently misleading and the only sure way of establishing this was to make tubercules grow on a patient's cell culture. Radenbach therefore warned general practioners to be very careful when diagnosing potential T.B. cases.

If the patient were subjected to treatment on the mere suspicion that he might have tuberculosis this could have a serious effect on the patient's health in view of the nine-to-twelve-month, highly controversial antibiotic therapy.

Professor Heinrich Jungblut of Giessen mentioned allergic reactions, damage to the liver, stomach and intestinal disorders and disorders of the central nervous system of the brain as possible consequences of treatment.

Dr Hans Hussels of Berlin stressed that it was essential to establish before treatment began whether the bacteria could be killed by one of the three antibiotics normally used. It was also important to determine whether the patient was allergic to these antibiotics.

The number of antibiotics which could be used is extremely high. Nonetheless, tubercular and other bacteria were becoming more and more resistant to certain antibiotics. In other words they were not an effective means of treating these illnesses.

Although he did not want to dramatise matters among his colleagues, Professor Heinrich Herzog of Basle University felt obliged to tell his colleagues that they had a duty to their patients to watch for the early stages of chronic bronchitis and to use every means to prevent it. He made this point in the course of a clinical demonstration and television projection in the auditorium.

It was in his opinion often the fact of doctors that patients had to suffer from this serious and dangerous illness. He said they could decide for them selves what was worse: lung cancer or chronic bronchitis.

According to Dr Herzog the incidence of lung cancer and of chronic bronchija is increasing. There was one cause common to both — smoking. The sta-tistical curves of both illnesses and of cigarette turnover ran parallel.

Air pollution at work and the increase ing pollution of the environment in chemicals were a contributory factor is illnesses. But it was evident that char ette smoking made the situation work Every second smoker over forty suffers from chronic bronchitis whereas annu non-smokers in the same age-group & figure was one in six.

Chronic bronchitis was more likely occur if the patient had frequently we fered from throat and nose infections there was inborn immunity weakness or disorders in the composition of brondiai mucus. Defects in secretion and the natural ageing process were also factors

Five times more men get chronic bronchitis than women. The reason for this is not yet known, but it might be result of hormonal factors.

The Basle lung specialist pointed of that a patient can be said to be suffering from chronic bronchitis if he had coup ing and expectoration fits daily for three months in the course of two suc cessive years. This was the criterion etablished by the World Health Organis-

Doctors encountered two kinds of chronic bronchitics - the emphysemi type gasping for breath with only slight expectoration and the cyanose type gasping and suffering from lack of oxygen, with a long history of coughing and a lot of expectoration.

This did not, however, mean any & ference in treatment. Dr Herzog sugested the following method: first, the elimination of damaging influences, a particular cigarette smoking; freeing the lungs of bronchial mucus by inhalation touching the chest with the chin, breating exercises and the use of medicina to reduce swelling of the mucus menbranes and to dissolve secretions, as will as the use of bronchial plasmas.

Bronchitics who suffered from back rial nose and throat infections ought have antibiotics prescribed as well. The should keep them handy and as soon a they felt an infection coming on the should take them to prevent the infetion getting on to the lungs.

> Dieter Dietrich (Der Tagesspiegel, 23 July 1977)

Cancer kills 1,650 children

every year the connective tissue) as well as to leu-

In the cases of tumours, the chances te between 20 and 80 per cent — at the time of diagnosis it is impossible to tell whether the child willdie or whether he can be saved. But the Frankfurt doctor points out that there are "no malignant illnesses which cannot be treated."

The better recovery chances of children compared to adults can be seen most graphically in the case of leukemia. Less than five per cent of older patients survive for more than eight years, where-as in the case of children the corresponding figure is 30 to 35 per cent.

In the case of acute lymphatic leuke-

mia, which is by far the most common ' form of this disease among children, the recovery rate under optimal conditions could be increased to 60 per cent.

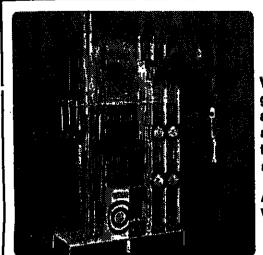
Before this could be done, however, eight tumour centres would have to be set up in this country.

Dr Komhuber stressed that a discust as serious as cancer where therapy was essential if optimal treatment was to be

Up to now only a third of all children suffering from cancer have been treated in clinics which dealt with less than five leukemia or tumour cases per year. In-hospital treatment only lasts for

the first few weeks. The children thes become out-patients and this therapf lasts two to two and a half years as a rule. During this treatment, children sit given so-called anti-metabolites, drug which prevent cell-splitting.

(Stutigarter Nachrichten, 20 July 1977)



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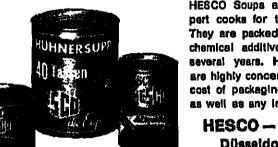
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WORLD

'We don't want pity', say thalidomide teenagers

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

hand to them? How does one greet sight," somebody who has no arms? I am relleved when the general greeting passes without handshakes. But the insecurity

The youngest son of the minister wanted to have a clear answer from Illrike. "Are you worried?" he asked. The answer was an unequivocal "No" -much to the surprise of the five-year old. "But your case is a worrying one, so you must be worried," replied the boy.

The whole thing happened several months ago. On retelling the incident now, Ulrike laughs it off. And the others around her also react with laughter. They are Dirk and Uwe Barbel and Sabine, aged between 15 and 16, secondary school students and thalidomide victims like Ulrike. They were born without arms and some of them have additional physical handicaps.

At the time of their birth, in the early sixties, they made headlines. But interest waned as they grew older.

Then, about five years ago, public attention was once more focussed on them in connection with the financial claims of the more than 2,500 affected children in the Federal Republic of Germany. Compensation was made conlingent on the degree of deformity.

The children were once more examined by a doctor and assessed, How much at a disadvantage is a person without legs? What is the price tag for a person's arms? What amount can offset damage to sensory perception?

The dispute extended over several years, ending in a settlement of DM25,000 for the hardest hit victims plus a maximum DM520 monthly pay-

Dirk is used to people saying, "look at that poor child," or "wait a moment, I've got something nice for you."

The grocer round the corner gave him goodies time and again and even strangers frequently stop him on the street to give him something. Says he: "A woman once gave me five marks on Berlin's

Such experiences are common among thalidomide victims. But how do they react? Says one of them: "I always say 'You needn't do that, you know.' But if they insist I take it. What can you do if people insist? I just let them have their

Sabine, Barbel, Ulrike, Uwe und Dirk give the impression of selfassurance, On. a Sunday morning while we sat together in the garden of Uwe's parents they were absolutely at ease and generally uncomplicated

They move with ease and cope with run-of-the-mill activities without needing help. They have no trouble picking up their biscuits and they pour their own drinks - in this case cola with a shot of rum.

Uwe, who, as opposed to the others, does not even have arm stumps, holds his glass with his feet and has no trouble bringing it to his mouth.

While on vacation, Uwe's mother told us, her son was the cause of protests from other guests at their Spanish hotel because he ate as he does at home.

"Our fellow hotel guests," she said. "told us that we should either feed him or sit elsewhere. They were on vacation.

Tam ill at ease. Am I to proffer my they said, and should be spared such a surance of many thalidomide victims.

One of the doctors, too, expressed the view that handicapped people stand out like a sore thumb in a holiday resort. While administering a smallpox vaccine he told. one mother of a handlcapped son, "If you want to spend a vacation with him you'll have to keep him locked in his room."

Said Sabine: "I don't think much of. compassion. I think compassion is foolish." And 15-year old Dirk chimed in. "I don't feel at all like someone to be pitied." The others did not contradict him. And they all asked that no differences be made between them and

When Uwe recently swam in a gale against non-handicapped children he considered it at last a "fair competition." The other thalidomide victims also want to be treated as perfectly normal people.

But in most instances this remains an unfulfilled wish. Especially a walk through town frequently turns into run-ning the gauntlet. "I simply ignore this," says 15-year old Bärbel.

The self-assured among the thalidomide victims say that one should pay no attention to the people.

One of them, who has neither arms nor legs and is confined to a wheelchair. says about his feelings as a seven-daywonder: "I find being stared at in silence and without being asked questions pretty bad. It is much less of a shock when people speak to one."

But despite painful experiences, some of the victims show understanding for their environment. Says Bärbel: "We. too, might stare if we were in their place..." and then she adds, "but it isn"t necessary to be so obvious about

Thalidomide victims are in the minority among our handicapped: 2,500 of more than six million.

The youngest of them are between 14 and 15 today and the oldest between 18 and 19. Most of them still go to school - and to normal schools at that. Very few of them have grown up in a ghetto

But there are differences compared with other handicapped people. One of these differences is the obvious self-as-

They also seem to be approaching their objective of solidarity which some of them attribute to group work and athletic activities at an early stage.

The majority of the 40 thalidomide victims in the Bielefeld and Rest Westphalia region, for instance, have been active in the sports association for the handicapped since early childhood, and learned to stay on top (not only in swimming) and to develop self-confi-

As the head of the sports association put it, "Only a well developed feeling of self-confidence enables the handicapped to live without bitterness."

But not all of them have achieved this goal, and there is still a great deal of discrimination — even in sport. Uwe, an enthusiastic soccer player

who says that he plays every day, wanted to play in a regular club like all the others. But he was not admitted due to insurance problems and because "no-one wanted to bear the responsibility."

He was told that he could practise along with the others although he was not permitted to take part in regular matches. Uwe dropped the whole thing since he felt that "being a little bit integrated" was not enough. Some of the thalidomide children

found that there is a certain lack of faith in their ability at school.

Thus, for instance, one of them wanted to become the spokesman for his class. But while his non-handicapped classmates were in favour of him, the teacher opposed the election of a handicapped child, arguing that without arms he would not be able to take notes as swiftly as non-handicapped children during sessions.

The fact that he could write every bit as well with his feet as his classmates could with their hands did not count.

Barbel, Sabine, Uwe, Ulrike and Dirk talk about themselves without sentimentality, bitterness, self-pity or resignation. The five, who are by no means representative of thalidomide children as a whole, are agreed in saying that "one must not hide"

They fight against the cliche of the unfortunate handicapped. Ulrike tells how she answered a child who wanted



(Photo: Juergen Volkmann)

to know why she had such short and that "this is a mechanism with which can retract my arms when they become

Hearing these young people talk like this about their handlcap it would sta that thir conflicts have been overcome But some of the problems become en dent in sentences that are just thron in, such as the problems of finding suitable occupation and of puberty.

It is difficult for instance, to the about sex in this circle. And this rei cence has its reasons, since the image of the handicapped as a "sexless being" part and parcel of their lot.

The consequences of this handed down and mistaken image make the selves felt not only in the attitude of strangers. Even friends withdraw duri

As one mother put it: "Some of the who used to visit don't come any me, They want to have a 'real' boyfind

This is a situation which is hard to cope with for many victims. In North rhine-Westphalia, for instance, two d them attempted to commit suicide.

Thalidomide children cannot hide the fact that they are different. This is to as a burden and makes them depended forcing them into attitudes and gesture that are not in keeping with the nom as borne out by the fact that Did whose arms are very short, has to pati dog with his foot. He does it gingen and with tenderness.

A few days later, while watching t large group of thalidomide children, was able to observe that this different also has its own beauty: when greeting each other, they come much closer as a result of their affliction.

The fact remains, however, that the minority has to pay for being different - and not only figuratively speaking.

When Gisela Zimdars, chairman the Parents' Association of Handicapped Children in East Westphalia, organisel meeting of handicapped children al their parents in a large hotel she u asked to pay a rental for the facilis and the reason given was that "thath mide children don't consume anything

The moments when they can complete forget their affliction are for man thalidomide children very brief indeel They can be hurt not only by rejection but also by excessive helpfulness.

"Adults," say these young people "make a problem of everything," And they include their parents.

Says one of them: "In earlier years! was told on my birthday. Today well have your friends from school and lo morrow your sporting friends."

In plain language this meant: "Total we'll have the mon-handicapped and be morrow the handicapped." But this has changed in the meantime. Says is youngster: "I told my mother that didn't like this separation; and now w

always invite all of them together." Barbel, Sabine, Ulrike, Uwe and Dis commented that it was bad to spend ones time with handicapped children. doing so, they said, "one become branded - just like the foreign worker .**here:?** - (2011/12/14/2****√

The discussion round is coming to end and again the question arises, does one proffer one's hand on leaving There remains some uncertainty which Ulrike removes by proffering hers.

My fear that squeezing the seeming fragile fingers could hurt her proves up warranted. "You can't huit anything there," says Dirk: a few days later with certainty. And as he shakes hand with me I, too, am certain.

Raimund Hoghe (Die Zeit, 22 July 1977)

SPORT

School sport not up to scratch, say students



Dupils and teachers alike take a dim view of the sports facilities provided at school, says Professor Gunter Dahmen of Hamburg University Hospital.

He headed a team of orthopaedic specialists who conducted a wide-ranging survey of sport at school, the results of which have just been published.

Three hundred teachers and 2,205 pupils (roughly half boys, half girls) at 26 Hamburg schools were asked to air their views on the subject.

The schools included eleven elementary and secondary schools, four high schools, ten trades colleges and three comprehensive schools.

For purposes of evaluation pupils were ubdivided into three age groups.

Sports facilities at school have long been criticised as unsatisfactory, and the physical education training and general outlook of teachers appears to be the first point on which criticism may well be justified.

Three hundred games masters and mistresses were questioned, but only 138 were prepared to cooperate, and only thirty per cent of them can fairly claim to have undergone training as sports teachers at university or teacher training

Twenty per cent or so reckon to have qualified as sports teachers on refresher courses, but since these courses only last a fortnight or so their value is dubious, to say the least.

A further 29 per cent reckon to have qualified in other, unspecified ways. Let us assume, for instance, that a teacher who has qualified as a swimming instructor will come under this heading.

Qualified sports teachers are so few and far between that a teacher who has a life-saving medal or has attended keep-fit classes at night school might well be entrusted with the supervision of physical training in the school gymna-

That still leaves a fair number of sports teachers who trankly admit that they have no proper qualifications. On what basis are they appointed? Merely because they are non-playing members of their local sports club? No clear criteria seem to apply.

In all fairness, however, it must be added that the thirty per cent of sports teachers who have been trained as such supervise, between them, roughly half the games lessons held at school.

So pupils stand a fifty-fifty chance of attending gymnastics and sport classes pervised by qualified staff.

What is more, four out of five pupils claimed to enjoy sport and to engage in sporting activities in their spare time. Sixty-three per cent enjoy sports lessons at school too.

But the figures quoted so far were compiled from questionnaires, and the Hamburg doctors who conducted the survey point out that the answers given in verbal interviews often tell a different

Two out of three pupils who are dissatisfied with sport at school are critical

because there are not enough sports lessons on the timetable. Fifty per cent reckon the facilities are inadequate; one in four claim that the teachers are not much good either.

But only six per cent are opposed to the whole idea of sport at school, and they probably include girls at a Hamburg trades college who reckoned to be sick and tired of swimming, which seemed to account for the first half of every sports lesson in their curriculum.

Nearly one pupil in four felt it was convenient to be excused sport, but only 2.7 per cent reckoned it was in any way

On the other hand, sixteen per cent of the pupils questioned claimed not to care one way or the other whether physical training forms part of their curricu-

The interviewers were surprised to discover that roughly half the pupils questioned felt it would be rather unpleasant to be excused sport. Some schoolchildren even go so far as to feel this is tantamount to being written off or pilloried as a disgrace.

At the same time a number of pupils, usually older boys and girls, take a more pragmatic view of being excused gym or PT. "Sooner be excused than be given poor grades that hit your grades average below the belt." Günter Dahmen, himself the father of

five children, reckons the views expressed in the course of the Hamburg survey represent a cross-section of the views that predominate in all aspects of life in a society that sets such great store by merit and accomplishment.



Children playing sport at a Hamburg school (Photo: Marianne von der Lancken)

Teachers are prone to lament that there are too many shirkers, but the truth is that there are relatively few, al- and a half per cent of explanations though their number increases as pubpils grow older.

Shirkers account for fewer than two per cent of the under-thirteens, seven per cent of the fourteen- to sixteen-yearolds and sixteen per cent of so of senior

Girls skip sports lessons twice as often as boys.

Eight per cent of the teachers who answered the questionnaire reckon doctors are too obliging when it comes to issuing certificates on the basis of which pupils are excused sport.

Nearly one teacher in three is convinced it would be better if a pupil's family doctor were to issue certificates of this kind for a limited period only. The most frequent reason stated for

non-attendance is illness (34.8 per cent),

followed by injury (twenty per cent).

theory or practice, fail to qualify for university entrance merely because they cannot swim, say, as used to be the case in a number of European countries. Children's doctors are likewise oppos-

Parental or personal wishes, whatever

they may be, account for a mere one

Younger sports teacher tend no long-

er to give grades for performances in

the gym or on field or track. In any case children in this country cannot, in either

ed to grading of sports lessons. Grades do not make much sense, they claimed at a recent congress in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. More exercise and less talk would be preferable.

The Hamburg orthopaedic specialists do not, however, feel the abolition of grades will make much difference one way or the other. Sport comes, and will continue to come, low in the list of educational priorities. Kurt Trettner

(Die Zeit, 29 July 1977)

Soccer fans tell pollsters what's wrong with the game

Opinion pollsters have now added football fans to the virtually inexhaustible list of topics into which they have sunk their psephological teeth.

Warentest, the West Berlin consumer research foundation, has delved with German thoroughness and attention to detail into every conceivable aspect of soccer, from ground facilities to the views and habits of the average fan. Warentest's Roland Hüttenrauch told

a Düsseldorf press conference on 26 July that, for instance, 52 per cent of people in this country reckon soccer no most faithful fans, with 60 and 63 per longer has much to do with sport; they feel show business has taken the upper

This view is shared by 44 per cent of the fans who regularly pass through the turnstile to watch their local club in action from the stands and terraces which may or may not gratify clubs and

Regular spectators are far from entirely satisfied with ground facilities. They have a more general interest in sport.

would appreciate slightly more varied entertainment than 45 minutes each way and feel admission charges are too high.

At a number of grounds they reckon the toilet facilities leave much to be desired and the same, they feel, is true of medical facilities. Parking and access almost invariably come in for criticism. In last season's first division of Buri-

desliga soccer the grounds that were

given the best ratings by fans were Dusseldorf, Munich and Cologne in that

Last season 7.4 million fans passed through the Bundesliga turnstiles, paying sixteen to seventeen deutschmarks each average. Forty-nine per cent of fans seldom miss a home match.

Bochum and Brunswick boast the cent of fans in regular attendance. Bayern Munich, oddly enough, seems to have the fewest regular fans, and now that a second Munich club is back in the major league Bayern's gates might well slump,

The fans are not worsted about advertising. They just want to see good football. Forty-sight per cent come to watch "their" club, while 47 per cent claim to

More than half the soccer fans questioned are convinced that aggro could be nipped in the bud if only a total ban on alcohol were enforced at the ground.

So much for the fan's views. What about the fan himself? Yes, statistically speaking soccer fans are predominantly male. Only four per cent are female, this percentage being exceeded only in Hamburg and Saarbrücken.

Fifty per cent of fans are married men between the ages of twenty and 29. With increasing age interest in soccer

So much, indeed, for the statistics, but the Warentest polisters went on to make a number of convincing conclusions:

- It is high time clubs realised that for the prices they charge they must offer soccer fans more than what may turn out to be a no more than mediocre hour and a half's football.

Additional pre- and post-match entertainment ought to be provided. Maybe, Roland Hüttenrauch suggests, a comny could be set up to provide Bundes liga clubs with appropriate facilities.

- Grounds ought also to have childminders for small children and cut-price stand admission for older children.

- A strict ban on the consumption of alcohol would go a long way towards ending soccer violence

- Prices at snack bars and shops inside the ground might also be scruftnised. Fans everywhere feel that stallholders tend to overcharge for their goods and services. Theo Schulte

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 27 July 1977)

